

Weather

Rather fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53.4 and the minimum 40.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 53.8 and 29.8.

THE CHINA PRESS

報 國 大

NO. 2205 VOL VII.

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China"

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

大正四年第三回

10 CENTS

GERMANY SURRENDERS AND ASKS FOR MERCY!

LONDON, November 11, 11:20 a.m.—Press Bureau.—The Prime Minister has announced that the Armistice was signed at 5 o'clock this morning and hostilities ceased on all fronts at 11 a.m.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI, Koukaza Wireless Station, November 11.—The French Wireless Station late this evening intercepted a message from the French Wireless Station at Lyons to the American Government announcing the signing of the Armistice.

SOCIALISTS RULE BERLIN AS DYNASTY ABDICATES AFTER SWEEPING REVOLT

Herr Ebert, A Tailor, Is Named Chancellor And Joint Socialist Government Is Formed; Constituent National Assembly To Be Called To Decide Form Of Government; Revolution Covers Whole Of Germany

(French Wireless)

Koukaza, Shanghai, November 11.—The following wireless from Nauen, Berlin, has been intercepted by this station:

The Emperor and Crown Prince have abdicated. The Hohenzollern dynasty has been overthrown—splendid victory for the German people.

Herr Ebert, the Socialist deputy, has been requested to form a new government with the participation of all branches of the Social-Democratic parties.

Ordinances issued by the Government will only have validity if signed by Herr Ebert and ordinances of the Minister of War only when countersigned by his Social-Democratic assistant.

Herr Scheidemann called upon the crowd to preserve order and to avoid disturbances.

The Reichstag deputy Herr Vogt-herr and some soldiers addressed the crowd from an automobile. A delegate of the officer corps of a guard battalion said that the officers in the army sided with the people.

Stormy applause and great cheering accompanied all the speeches.—Kiel Mutiny Started Revolt (German Overseas News Service).

Lyons, November 10.—From Berne. The movement which started on November 3 by the mutiny of the sailors at Kiel and which has spread rapidly in Germany has taken a political character, has found its crowning with popular risings in Berlin, Dresden and Munich, without bloodshed.

Prince Max of Baden and all the middle-class members of his Cabinet have retired. Prince Max of Baden has appointed the Socialist-Democrat, Herr Ebert, as Chancellor and charged him to form the new Government. The new Chancellor has addressed a manifesto to the people in which he calls on all to maintain order.

This movement has a political character, the people being determined that peace shall be signed without delay. It will also have the result of hastening the realisation of the democratic reforms.

A message from Berlin to Basle states that the revolution has gained a complete victory in Berlin. The general strike declared on Saturday resulted in a stoppage of work in all the factories about 10 a.m. The regiment of Nauenbourg Chasseurs joined the people and other troops rapidly joined the movement. The Alexander Regiment, according to a declaration made by Deputy Wells, has joined the revolution.

A general was killed by a non-commissioned officer, who has fled. The numerous patrols which were patrolling the city on Friday have been withdrawn. The premises of the newspaper Vorwärts are guarded by a detachment of chasseurs. People's Government Rules

Nauen, November 10. The Deutsche Überseedsents reports: The former regime, as already announced, was replaced on November 9 in Berlin by a government of the people, with the formation of a Workmen's and Soldiers' Council. The revolutionary movement is making great progress in the whole Empire and everywhere the formation of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils is announced. The revolution has in general been brought about without any essential disturbance.

W. HOHENZOLLERN FLEES TO HOLLAND

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 10.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The General Staff of the army has received a despatch from The Hague saying that William Hohenzollern had arrived in Holland and was proceeding to the town of Deesberg, near Utrecht.

ance of economic order and without bloodshed. In the towns, a Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, when formed, has been recognised by the military authorities and the municipal administration has been taken over provisionally. In some towns demonstrations and strikes took place which, in general, passed over quietly.

Joint Socialist Rule Planned
Negotiations are in full course for the formation of a government in common between the Social-Democratic majority party, whose representative, Herr Ebert, stands as President at the head of the provisional administration as German Chancellor, and the Independent Socialist Democrats, as well as with members of the bourgeoisie sections of the Social-Democratic majority group.

"Citizens! I urge you all to leave the streets and provide for peace and order."

(Signed) EBERT."

Hopes To Avoid Anarchy
The German Chancellor, Herr Ebert, issues the following proclamation:

"The new Government has taken charge of affairs in order to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and in order to enforce its just claims of self-determination. This task can only be accomplished if all the authorities and all the civil officers in the towns and landed districts lend to it a helpful hand.

"I know how hard it will be for many to co-operate with the new men who now have to lead the business of the Empire but I appeal to their love for our people. If the organisation of public life stops in this serious hour then Germany would be the prey of anarchy and most terrible misery. Therefore lend, together with me, your help to our country by continuing to work in a fearless and unrelenting manner, everybody in his own position, until the hour has come that shall relieve us of our duty."

Abdication Is Announced

Lyons, November 9.—A message from Berne states that a proclamation signed by Prince Max of Baden, the German Chancellor, was published on Saturday morning in Berlin announcing the abdication of the Emperor.

Herr Ebert, the German Chancellor, issues the following manifesto to German citizens:

"Citizens! The former Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, with the assent of all the Secretaries of State, has charged me to carry on the business of Chanceller."

"I am going to form a new government with Parties and shall report, after a brief delay, the result of my efforts to the public. The new government will be a government of the people. Its endeavor must be to bring to the people peace as quickly as possible and to confirm the liberty which they have gained."

"Citizens! I ask for the assistance of you all in the heavy task which awaits us. You know how seriously

(Continued on Page 8)

German Explanation Of Their Defeat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 8.—A wireless message states that the German Imperial Chancellor has issued a proclamation to Germans abroad as follows:

"In these hard times many living outside the Fatherland, surrounded by hatred and malignant rejoicing, will be heavy hearted. Do not abandon trust in the German people. Our soldiers fought heroically to the last, as no army has ever fought for the homeland, and have shown unheeded power to endurance and suffering. Forsaken in the fifth year of the war by their allies, the Germans could not carry on the struggle against the growing superiority of their enemies. The victory for which many hopes has not been granted to us, but the German people has won a grander victory, for it has conquered itself and its belief in the justice of might. From this victory, we will draw for the hard times that are before us new strength on which you too can build."

**Bavaria Declares
Independence And
Forms A Republic**
Council Of Workmen And Sol-
diers Called And People's
Government Proclaimed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Bale, November 8.—A meeting to-day in the Diet building at Munich decreed the deposition of the Wittelsbach dynasty.

Amsterdam, November 8.—A message from Munich states that the Soldiers', Workers' and Peasants' is issued a proclamation announcing that Bavaria henceforth will be a free State and that a People's Government is being formed immediately. Meanwhile the Council has constituted itself a Diet. The proclamation adds that the Democratic Socialist Republic of Bavaria has strength to realise peace for Germany, which shall preserve the country from the worst.

A Constituent National Assembly, elected by all adults will, if possible, be convoked. A new time is dawning in Bavaria, which will make Germany ready for the League of Nations. A revolution was necessary in order at the last moment to prepare for the people's self government, without too terrible a shock, before the enemy armies stream across our country or before the troops, after the conclusion of an armistice, cause chaos.

The Council promises to suppress all excesses and to maintain order and safeguard personal property. Soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of Soldiers' Councils. Officers who do not resist will be allowed to carry on and all officials will remain at their posts. Fundamental social and political reforms are being commenced immediately.

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 9.—From Berne. At Munich there has been a great meeting called together by the socialist Party in which thousands of people took part.

Following the opening of this meeting a resolution was passed containing a number of points, of which the following are the principal:

The abdication of the Kaiser; the renunciation of the Throne by the Kronprinz; the democratisation of the whole public administration; the acceptance of the conditions of the armistice; the abandonment of all the conditions of the armistice.

(Continued on Page 8)

APPEAL MADE TO WILSON FOR MORE LENIENT TERMS IN NOTE OF SUPPLICATION

Ask Wilson In Direct Message To Use Influence To Modify Conditions To Prevent Starvation Of German People; Terms Of Truce Include Surrender Of Means Of Transport And Sustenance Of Troops Of Occupation

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, November 11.—The following Deutsche Überseedsents wireless message from Nauen has been received here:

Berlin, November 10.—The German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to Mr. Lansing, the American Secretary of State, stating that the German Government is in accord with the common aims and ideals of democracy. The note continues:

"The German Government has addressed to the President of the United States a request to bring about the conclusion of peace. This peace was to correspond with the principles which the President has always maintained. Its aim was to secure a just solution of all questions. Furthermore the President has declared that he had no wish to interfere with the peaceful development of peoples."

"The German Government has received the armistice conditions. After a blockade of fifty months, the peace conditions, especially the surrender of all means of transport and the sustenance of the troops of occupation, would make it impossible to provide Germany with food and would cause the starvation of millions of men, women and children, and the more so as the blockade is to continue. We had to accept these conditions but we feel it our duty to draw President Wilson's attention most solemnly and with all earnestness to the fact that the enforcement of these conditions must produce amongst the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of the community of nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace. The German people therefore in this fateful hour address themselves again to the President with a request that he shall use his influence with the Allied Powers to mitigate those fearful conditions."

(Signed) SOLF,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

Apparently the historic meeting took place at a Chateau near Senlis.

Herr Erzberger, speaking French, formally explained his mission. General Foch then read aloud the terms of the armistice. The delegates were prepared for these terms in bulk, but when they heard the details, they were ready to bow to their fate.

Paris, November 8.—A German wireless message announces that in order to permit the passage of the German armistice delegates orders were given to cease fire on the front from three o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Meeting Held At Senlis

Paris, November 9.—The newspapers publish the following account of yesterday's interview between General Foch and other Allied representatives, and the German armistice delegation.

Cross Lines In Aeroplane

London, November 9.—Reuter's agency is informed that the German courier, carrying the terms of the armistice, finally crossed the German lines by aeroplane.

London, November 8.—Up to the present no official details have been published of the historic meeting which took place today behind the French lines. Not even the name of the meeting place is yet known.

Herr Erzberger and his colleagues arrived inside the French lines last night and were taken to a village on the Aisne, where they were formally received at 6 o'clock this morning by General Foch, his Chief of Staff, General Waygand and Admiral Wemyss, the British naval representative.

A German courier left for the German main headquarters at Spa by automobile before noon with the text of the armistice terms.

London, November 9.—A French wireless message last night stated that the German Captain von Hettendorf was waiting for the German fire to cease in order that he might return to the German lines by the La Capelle-Formies road. The French fire had ceased in this particular sector.

"Fire?" repeated the boy at the phone. "Fire no have got. German have finish!"

All the stations celebrated.

This message refers to the German courier carrying the text of the armistice conditions.

London, November 9.—An Italian wireless message complains that the enemy has not yet completed the naval clauses of the armistice.

Bells Of Cathedral Ring Out Victory

The news of the end of the war was brought to the greater part of Shanghai last night by the ringing of the cathedral chimes.

Dean Walker himself climbed the belfry stairs to sound the first resounding peal at 12:30 a.m. of the greatest morning in ten centuries of history.

It is planned also to fire a twenty-one gun salute from the pieces of the Italian gunboat Sebastian Caboto, now in port. Plans for the celebration of the arrival of peace are now formulating and it is understood the Municipal Council will call a meeting to which representatives of the Allied communities will be invited for the purpose of arranging a suitable program.

At 1:30 a.m. the fire department caught the fever. Apparatus dashed about the streets clanging hysterically.

An excited reporter made frantic inquiry at Central Fire Station as to the location of the conflagration.

"Fire?" repeated the boy at the phone. "Fire no have got. German have finish!"

All the stations celebrated.

AUSTRIA PROTESTS ON GERMANS' INVASION

Entry Of Bavarian Forces Into
Tyrol With Threats De-
nounced By Vienna

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 7.—The *Neue Freie Presse* states that the Supreme Command of the Austro-Hungarian forces and also the Minister for Foreign Affairs have protested to Germany against the invasion of Austria. The newspaper declares that the step taken by Germany endangers the armistice. "As it is impossible for us to prevent the Germans carrying out their intentions."

Zurich, November 7.—The *Innsbrucker Nachrichten* announces that the Bavarian Minister of War telegraphed to the Tyrol National Council, stating that the conditions of the armistice had compelled him to send on the 6th strong Bavarian forces into the Tyrol and warning the Tyrol National Council that, in the event of obstacles being placed in their way, the troops had been ordered to force a passage.

Berlin-Copenhagen Communications Cut

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, November 8.—Since last night telegraphic communication between Berlin and Copenhagen has been discontinued.

Amsterdam, November 8.—Telegraphic communication with Berlin has been resumed.

London, November 8.—Following the stoppage of telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin comes an announcement from Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam that at the request of the Berlin postal authorities, telegraphic communication between Berlin and the following towns in Germany has ceased, namely: Hamburg, Luebeck and Bremen.

London, November 8.—Telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin has reopened.

AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE SIGNED BY ARMY CHIEF

Chief-Of Staff Ratifies Surrender On Emperor's Refusal
And Abdication

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, November 8.—A telegram from Vienna states that Emperor Karl refused to sign the armistice on the ground that the terms were dishonorable. The Austrian Chief-of-Staff signed the armistice, and the Emperor handed over the supreme military command to Field Marshal Koevess.

ALL GERMAN CRIMES WILL BE RECORDED

British Committee Named To
Inquire Into Enemy Breaches
Of Law

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The War Cabinet has authorised the Attorney General to appoint a committee to enquire into enemy breaches of the laws and customs of war, and the responsibility for such, with particulars of members of the German and other enemy forces, including highly placed individuals and the constitution of a tribunal for the trial of those accused of these offenses. Sir John MacDonell has been appointed chairman of the Committee and Professor J. H. Morgan vice-chairman.

DENMARK TAKES STEPS TO BAR BOLSHEVIK

Swiss Government Also Expels
Soviet Delegates And Guards
Against Trouble

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—Following the recent report of Bolshevik propaganda in Sweden, it transpires that Denmark has taken naval and military precautions against the entrance of Bolshevik agitators while the Swiss Government has expelled the Bolshevik Delegates owing to their threatening attitude and has mobilised the troops in Zurich owing to the extreme Socialists urging the soldiers to disobey orders and threatening trouble on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the Russian revolution.

How Shall We Celebrate The Allies' Victory?

More suggestions have come in response to the invitation of *The CHINA PRESS* as to how to celebrate the glorious end of the war. As whatever is done must be done in the next few days readers are asked to submit their ideas today. Following are two of the letters received yesterday.

Editor, *THE CHINA PRESS*.—Dear Sir:—Like other residents of Shanghai I was much interested in your leader in yesterday's paper in regard to the celebration in Shanghai of the Allies' victory in the war, and in the letters on the same subject in this morning's paper.

All must heartily agree with you that our celebration should be worthy of the greatness of the event which we celebrate. Consul-General Simmons has pointed out that the near approach of our National Thanksgiving Day suggests one form that our celebration should take. A monster parade, and a three minutes' silence at noon of a given day also seem good suggestions.

But I should like to suggest that burnings in effigy—in doubtful taste at any time—are not "worthy of the great occasion."

It is not unlikely that some German officers will be found to be worthy of execution, as was the officer in command of Andersonville prison at the close of our civil war, but who they are and what punishment they deserve should be decided by the orderly processes of a judicial tribunal. For us to choose any and act like an undisciplined mob in regard to them, will, it seems to me, detract from our celebration rather than add anything of value to it.

Should we not do well to think again of the immortal words with which Lincoln closed his second inaugural address when the war in America was drawing to its close: "With malice toward none, with

HENRY FORD DEFEATED FOR U.S. SENATORSHIP

A. E. Smith, Democrat, Defeats
Charles S. Whitman For Re-
election In New York

(French Wireless)

Washington, November 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A Republican majority of two in the Senate and not less than forty-three in the House is the result of Tuesday's election. Henry Ford was apparently defeated for the Senatorship in Michigan by Newberry. The Senators reelected include Weeks of Massachusetts, Shafrroth of Colorado, Saulsbury of Delaware, Lewis of Illinois, Thompson of Kansas, Willey of Missouri and Hollis of New Hampshire. Champ Clark was re-elected to the House. The soldiers' vote has not been counted. The indications are that A. E. Smith, Democrat, defeated Charles S. Whitman, the incumbent, for Governor of New York.

Port Of London Raises Charges 20 Percent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 8.—The port of London has raised its charges by twenty percent.

U. S. Christmas Mail Must Go This Week

This is about the last call for States-bound Christmas mail. Articles leaving on the Siberia Maru, mail for which will be closed at the U. S. Post Office Thursday, will reach the Pacific Coast in plenty of time and stands a small chance of reaching points inland before the holiday. In the Christmas mail rush of last year, however, it was estimated that a maximum period of 25 days was necessary for packages to cross the continent.

**\$1 opens a Savings Account.
\$100 opens a Checking Account.**

**HOMELANDS OF SOME OF
OUR DEPOSITORS.**
America, Australia, Canada,
China, England, France, Ireland,
Italy, Japan, Norway, Persia,
Portugal, Roumania, Russia,
Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland,
Wales.

**The American-Oriental
Banking Corporation**
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

DOCTORS

recommend TANSAN because it is the softest and most digestible of all waters, and nature's surest antidote for indigestion and dyspepsia.

The only genuine Tansan

is

WILKINSON'S

GANDE, PRICE & CO.

Sole Agents



Siberian Comforts Fund

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the above fund:

	Tls.	\$
Amount previously acknowledged	1,010.74	2,640.94
H. G. Simms	25.00	
"Hungao Wednesday Goifers"	60.00	
C. B. Worley (Wu-hu)	10.00	
W. P. Lambe	50.00	
A. Brady	50.00	20.00
N. M. F.	50.00	
E. Burnie	10.00	
	Tls. 1,170.74	\$2,765.94

H. H. Fox,
Hon. Treasurer.

British Consulate General,
Shanghai, November 11, 1918.

CHEFOO RED CROSS ACTIVE

China Press Correspondence

Chefoo, November 6.—This past week the Chefoo Chapter of the American Red Cross was able to make its first shipment of pongee vests to be used for the soldiers in Siberia. Six cases of these vests were shipped, each case containing 144 vests. That makes 864 vests out of the 3,000 which are being made.

An average of fifty Chinese women are now being employed daily in the making of these vests. They turn out about 70 vests a day. That is quite a job, for the vests have to be cut, all the waste silk cleaned and then the vests padded with this waste silk, can be seen by an inspection of the work looms in Temple Hill. Here these Chinese women work from early morning till dark in preparing these vests that will help to keep our soldier boys warm in the wellknown cold of Siberia.

At the same time six cases of clothing were shipped to be used in caring for the refugees in Siberia. That Chefoo, with its small foreign population, was able to send this many cases certainly speaks well. Both the shipment of vests and clothing were sent to the American Red Cross Chapter in Shanghai to be shipped from there to Siberia.

German Property Worth \$1,000,000 To Be Sold In U.S.

(American Service To Reuter)
New York, November 10.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Allen Agency Property Custodian announced today that he will sell in the next two weeks \$1,000,000 worth of pearls, rubies, emeralds, tea, leather, motor cycles, cylinder oil and other commodities formerly enemy-owned.

Delicious Chocolates Creams

at
Sullivan's

Made fresh each day

Sullivan's Fine Candies

11 Nanking Road

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.

(Established 1851)

SOLE AGENTS FOR:

Automobiles Berliet, Lyon.....Berliet Cars
The Studebaker Corporation of America.....Studebaker Cars
F. B. Stearns Co., Cleveland, O. Stearns-Knight Cars
Scripps-Booth Corporation, Detroit.....Scripps-Booth Cars
Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino.....Fiat Cars

Receives regular monthly shipments of the above-mentioned cars, with the exception of Berliet and Fiat cars which cannot be shipped during the duration of the war.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

The Prest-O-Lite Co., Indianapolis Storage batteries
Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp., Chicago.....Stewart produce

Large stocks of all kinds of motor accessories and supplies

All kinds of Automobile repairs undertaken

Owners of the largest and best equipped Coach-Building Works in the Far East

which designs and constructs all types of bodies, from commercial vans to luxurious pleasure cars. Estimates prepared free of charge.

TELEPHONES: General Office No. West 1248. Garage Nos. West 1262, and West 1213

龍飛

龍飛

Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale
on terms to suit purchasers.

LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of settlement suitable for
MILLS, FACTORIES,
RESIDENCES.

Central District Property For Sale

FOR INVESTMENT

We have for sale residential property, very attractive for investors.

Fire Insurance Motor Car Insurance

China Realty Co., Ltd.
Nanking and Kiangse Roads

THE PIONEER KNITTING MILL

L 1050 Rangoon Road, Yangtszepoo. Tel. No. E.245

(near Waterworks and Ewo Mill)

SALES OFFICE: A61 Szechuan Rd. Tel. No. Central 3553

Trade
Mark "CHrysanthemum" Trade
Mark

We make Silks, Mercerised Yarn
and Cotton Hosiery and Half-Hose

Our finer grades are knitted with high heel splicing and double sole. Other grades with re-inforced heel and toe. Large stocks are always kept on hand. Sizes are made to American standard.

Ladies' Full Hose

Inquiries
Solicited

Telegraphic Add.:
'HOISERY SHANGHAI'
Telegraphic No.

5004

Trade Mark
"Chrysanthemum"

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

of San Francisco

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS

Are now located at

No. 10 THE BUND

Telephone:
Central 3083

Cable address:
"SIMMONS"

Allies Continue Advance Till Last Shell Is Fired

Second American Army Begin Drive Into Lorraine
As War Draws To Close

THE BATTLE IN BRIEF

VICTORY!

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 10.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from the Lorraine front said that the 2nd American Army this morning launched its initial attack in Lorraine. The villages of St. Hilaire and Marcheville were captured, also a number of woods.

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 10.—The Escout has been crossed on the greater part of its course.

Maubeuge, Hirson and Tournai have been captured. The British troops have reached the outskirts of Mons while the Americans menace Montmedy.

Lyons, November 9.—The German defeat is becoming worse day by day and the Allied troops continue to liberate our goli along the whole front.

The Germans have commenced to evacuate the salient formed by the Escout at Valenciennes to Ghent while the British troops which hold the western part of Tournai have crossed the canal and occupied Conde-sur-Escout. They have taken Maubeuge and are driving back the enemy in the direction of Mons and Charleroi.

The French troops, further south, have pushed up to the outskirts of Fourmies and Hirson. On their right they have reached the southern suburbs of Mezieres, 15 kilometers of Sedan.

The French and American units of the 1st American Army have chased the enemy from his last positions on the heights east of the Meuse and driven him back from the plain of the Woer.

Koukza, November 11.—The following message from Nauen has been picked up:

The German official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported:

On the west front the day has been quiet.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—Field Marshal Haig's Friday morning communiqué reports:

There was sharp fighting yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Eclaires and Limontfontaine, southward of Hautmont. We captured these villages and took a number of prisoners. Our advance southward of the Mons-Conde Canal continues.

Reuter's agency learns that the enemy is evacuating Tournai. We have occupied the western half of the town. We have crossed the Scheldt at Hollain, northwards of St. Amand, and have crossed the Conde canal three miles east of Conde, and occupy St. Remimahai and Fontaine, southward of Maubeuge. Further south the French are very near Hirson and Avesnes.

Advance In Driving Rain

Field Marshal Haig's Friday evening communiqué reports:

Advancing in driving rain, our troops substantially progressed southward of the Mons-Conde Canal. On the right we captured Avesnes and passed the line of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road northward and southward of Avesnes. In the center we cleared Hautmont and are approaching the railway westward of Maubeuge. On the left, we captured Malplaquet, Fay-le-Franc, Dour and Thulin and are advancing along the Mons-Conde Canal. Further north, his flank is being threatened by our advance, the enemy is withdrawing southward of Tournai. We have captured Conde and crossed the Scheldt Canal southward of Antoing and have captured La Plaigne and Berlay. We hold the western portion of Tournai.

Since November 1 we have captured 18,000 prisoners and several hundred guns.

Americans in Woer

An American communiqué reports:

We have wrested from the enemy his last hold on the heights eastward of the Meuse. We drove him back into the lowlands of the Woer on a front of forty kilometers. We advanced a depth of six kilometers, taking Lisse, Eurey, Brechelle, Pouilly, Damvilliers, Flabas and many other towns and villages. We

captured six heavy guns and many machine-guns and rifles. We also captured prisoners and a large airplane workshop.

Our aviators bombed, and used their machine-guns against enemy concentrations in the region of Baalen and Removille, and blew up an ammunition dump at Giberoy. We shot down four enemy balloons and three airplanes.

Sedan: Beginning Of Debacle

Yesterday was an historic date, the entry of the American troops into Sedan marking the beginning of a debacle which has been foreshadowed since Saturday. The Allies are relentlessly pressing on both flanks and may be expected to harass the enemy until his defeat results in surrender.

For the roads are too few to admit of a successful retirement of the German armies even if their morale had not been shaken.

From the Oise, Serre and Aisne the Germans are rushing towards Charleville and Mezieres, on which all their railways converge and from which they have only a single line of railway by which they can escape if they are unable to stand there. The Americans, with General Gouraud's Army on their left, are advancing on this junction with great speed. General Debeyen's troops on their left are following up the enemy despite the rain soaking the roads and are barely nine miles from Mezieres and three from Hirson, while the British are closing on Mons and Maubeuge, the capture of which with that of Hirson would shut another great avenue of escape, throwing back the enemy on the Ardennes. The Germans east of Sedan may escape towards Metz but the German troops west of that branch, estimated at 500,000, are bound to become a hunted mass of fugitives seeking to escape the disaster which only the conclusion of an armistice is likely to prevent.

This is the explanation for the German appeal for a temporary cessation of hostilities while the German delegates are at French headquarters.

French Shoot Ahead

Paris, November 8.—The Friday afternoon French communiqué reports:

Our advance continued this morning on the whole front. Our advanced elements reached Liart, thirty kilometers north of Rethel. More to our right before daybreak we captured Signy-Fremalois and penetrated the suburbs of Sedan. We captured over 1,500 prisoners yesterday and much more material.

The French Friday evening communiqué reports:

The pursuit of the enemy continued all day. A large extent of territory with numerous French inhabitants was liberated. We increased our advance eastwards of the Avesnes-La Capelle road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Thau between Origny and Liart, establishing bridgeheads on the northern bank notwithstanding the enemy's violent resistance.

We border the Meuse from Mezieres to opposite Baselles. We have taken over 2,000 prisoners since yesterday. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

Paris, November 8.—The lateral line by means of which supplies are transported to the whole German front between Brussels and Metz has been definitely cut and yesterday the Allied advance on the whole front ranged between five and ten kilometers.

Maubeuge Is Captured

London, November 9.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Saturday morning communiqué reports:

Maubeuge has been captured by the Guards and 62nd Divisions. We have progressed southward of that town and are well eastward of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road. Between Maubeuge and the Mons-Conde Canal our advance continues.

Between the Scheldt and the Antoing Canal we pushed towards Perwezel. Northward of Tournai we have established ourselves on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berghem.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Saturday evening communiqué reports:

We are advancing on the whole British front. The 4th and 3rd Armies on our right are advancing astride the Sambre river towards the

Belgian frontier, meeting little organized resistance. The 1st Army in the center has rapidly progressed astride the Mons-Conde Canal. Southward of the Canal we have crossed the Maubeuge-Mons railway and are approaching Mons. Northward of the Mons-Conde Canal the 1st Army's left, in conjunction with the 5th Army's right, cleared the area between the river Scheldt and the Antoing Canal, capturing Pe. Weiz, and crossed the Antoing Canal southward of Perwezel. On our left, the 5th and 2nd Armies gained the east bank of the Scheldt on the whole front. The 5th Army captured Antoing and Tournai and progressed eastwards of this town. The 2nd Army is approaching Renaix.

Today our troops resumed their advance along the whole line.

An American communiqué reports:

North and South of Damvilliers, our advance continues successfully but is meeting with strong machine-gun resistance.

GERMAN ARTERY SEVERED

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Peyton C. March, Chief of the General Staff, in his weekly statement to newspaper men today, said that the British capture of Maubeuge marked the severance of the last German artery to that sector of the Western front and will make it impossible for the enemy to shift his forces to meet a new attack. Summarising the Allied success since the inauguration of the forward movement, General March pointed out that the Germans have been driven 64 miles further from Paris and the territory they occupied in France reduced from 10,000 square miles to less than 2,500. The First American Army under General Pershing had advanced thirty miles in the last eight days.

A German official wireless message states:

We have evacuated part of Tournai lying on the west bank of the Scheldt. We withdrew between the Scheldt and the Oise and westward of the Meuse.

London, November 9.—An American communiqué reports:

Crossing the Meuse, south of Stenay, we captured Moucatt. We pushed through Woer forest and captured Jamet, Souppy and Remoiville. South of Madonvilliers we have captured Moirey, Thomoy and Manhouilles, all of which were vigorously defended.

On Outskirts Of Mons

London, November 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Sunday morning communiqué reports:

Our advanced troops are in contact with the retiring enemy on the whole front. We have occupied Bertainmont on the southern outskirts of Mons. Farther north we are approaching Leuze and have captured Remaix.

A British Belgian communiqué reports:

The Belgians occupy the western bank of the Ghent-Terausen canal from the Dutch frontier to Ghent station. The French have occupied Moiden heights and further east, the northern part of Meersch. The British have occupied the southern part of Meersch.

Meuse Is Crossed

London, November 9.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing on Friday evening, reports:

The French have covered between seven and ten miles since dawn today, pursuing the enemy. Fighting occurred this morning in the streets of the suburb of Sedan west of the Meuse. The Germans eventually retired to the east bank of the river leaving a number of prisoners in our hands. All the remaining bridges across the Meuse have been blown up. The French are now hardly anywhere more than a single day's march from the frontier.

Paris, November 9.—The French Saturday evening communiqué reports:

We have advanced fifteen kilometers at certain points, capturing prisoners and guns and a considerable quantity of material including several railway trains. Our cavalry have crossed the Belgian frontier and are hustling the enemy rear-guards. We have occupied Glagoon, four miles from Hirson, Anot and St. Michel and are pursuing the enemy beyond those places to the general line of Momignies, the northern edge of St. Michel Forest, Macquenoise and Forges-Philippe.

Further east, after forcing the crossing of the Thau and the Aube, we carried the plateau further north notwithstanding the enemy's resistance. We have advanced considerably beyond Signy-le-Petit and have reached the railway from Mezieres to Hirson. We have surrounded Mezieres and have crossed the Meuse further east.

Saturday afternoon's French communiqué reports:

The pursuit of the enemy continued all day. A large extent of territory with numerous French inhabitants was liberated. We increased our advance eastwards of the Avesnes-La Capelle road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Thau between Origny and Liart, establishing bridgeheads on the northern bank notwithstanding the enemy's violent resistance.

We border the Meuse from Mezieres to opposite Baselles. We have taken over 2,000 prisoners since yesterday. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

Paris: November 9.—The French

have advanced fifteen kilometers at certain points, capturing prisoners and guns and a considerable quantity of material including several railway trains. Our cavalry have crossed the Belgian frontier and are hustling the enemy rear-guards. We have occupied Glagoon, four miles from Hirson, Anot and St. Michel and are pursuing the enemy beyond those places to the general line of Momignies, the northern edge of St. Michel Forest, Macquenoise and Forges-Philippe.

Further east, after forcing the crossing of the Thau and the Aube, we carried the plateau further north notwithstanding the enemy's resistance. We have advanced considerably beyond Signy-le-Petit and have reached the railway from Mezieres to Hirson. We have surrounded Mezieres and have crossed the Meuse further east.

Saturday afternoon's French communiqué reports:

The pursuit of the enemy continued all day. A large extent of territory with numerous French inhabitants was liberated. We increased our advance eastwards of the Avesnes-La Capelle road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Thau between Origny and Liart, establishing bridgeheads on the northern bank notwithstanding the enemy's violent resistance.

We border the Meuse from Mezieres to opposite Baselles. We have taken over 2,000 prisoners since yesterday. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

Paris: November 9.—The French

have advanced fifteen kilometers at certain points, capturing prisoners and guns and a considerable quantity of material including several railway trains. Our cavalry have crossed the Belgian frontier and are hustling the enemy rear-guards. We have occupied Glagoon, four miles from Hirson, Anot and St. Michel and are pursuing the enemy beyond those places to the general line of Momignies, the northern edge of St. Michel Forest, Macquenoise and Forges-Philippe.

Further east, after forcing the crossing of the Thau and the Aube, we carried the plateau further north notwithstanding the enemy's resistance. We have advanced considerably beyond Signy-le-Petit and have reached the railway from Mezieres to Hirson. We have surrounded Mezieres and have crossed the Meuse further east.

Saturday afternoon's French communiqué reports:

The pursuit of the enemy continued all day. A large extent of territory with numerous French inhabitants was liberated. We increased our advance eastwards of the Avesnes-La Capelle road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Thau between Origny and Liart, establishing bridgeheads on the northern bank notwithstanding the enemy's violent resistance.

We border the Meuse from Mezieres to opposite Baselles. We have taken over 2,000 prisoners since yesterday. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

Paris: November 9.—The French

have advanced fifteen kilometers at certain points, capturing prisoners and guns and a considerable quantity of material including several railway trains. Our cavalry have crossed the Belgian frontier and are hustling the enemy rear-guards. We have occupied Glagoon, four miles from Hirson, Anot and St. Michel and are pursuing the enemy beyond those places to the general line of Momignies, the northern edge of St. Michel Forest, Macquenoise and Forges-Philippe.

Further east, after forcing the crossing of the Thau and the Aube, we carried the plateau further north notwithstanding the enemy's resistance. We have advanced considerably beyond Signy-le-Petit and have reached the railway from Mezieres to Hirson. We have surrounded Mezieres and have crossed the Meuse further east.

Saturday afternoon's French communiqué reports:

The pursuit of the enemy continued all day. A large extent of territory with numerous French inhabitants was liberated. We increased our advance eastwards of the Avesnes-La Capelle road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Thau between Origny and Liart, establishing bridgeheads on the northern bank notwithstanding the enemy's violent resistance.

We border the Meuse from Mezieres to opposite Baselles. We have taken over 2,000 prisoners since yesterday. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

Paris: November 9.—The French

have advanced fifteen kilometers at certain points, capturing prisoners and guns and a considerable quantity of material including several railway trains. Our cavalry have crossed the Belgian frontier and are hustling the enemy rear-guards. We have occupied Glagoon, four miles from Hirson, Anot and St. Michel and are pursuing the enemy beyond those places to the general line of Momignies, the northern edge of St. Michel Forest, Macquenoise and Forges-Philippe.

Further east, after forcing the crossing of the Thau and the Aube, we carried the plateau further north notwithstanding the enemy's resistance. We have advanced considerably beyond Signy-le-Petit and have reached the railway from Mezieres to Hirson. We have surrounded Mezieres and have crossed the Meuse further east.

Saturday afternoon's French communiqué reports:

The pursuit of the enemy continued all day. A large extent of territory with numerous French inhabitants was liberated. We increased our advance eastwards of the Avesnes-La Capelle road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Thau between Origny and Liart, establishing bridgeheads on the northern bank notwithstanding the enemy's violent resistance.

We border the Meuse from Mezieres to opposite Baselles. We have taken over 2,000 prisoners since yesterday. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

Paris: November 9.—The French

have advanced fifteen kilometers at certain points, capturing prisoners and guns and a considerable quantity of material including several railway trains. Our cavalry have crossed the Belgian frontier and are hustling the enemy rear-guards. We have occupied Glagoon, four miles from Hirson, Anot and St. Michel and are pursuing the enemy beyond those places to the general line of Momignies, the northern edge of St. Michel Forest, Macquenoise and Forges-Philippe.

Further east, after forcing the crossing of the Thau and the Aube, we carried the plateau further north notwithstanding the enemy's resistance. We have advanced considerably beyond Signy-le-Petit and have reached the railway from Mezieres to Hirson. We have surrounded Mezieres and have crossed the Meuse further east.

Saturday afternoon's French communiqué reports:

The pursuit of the enemy continued all day. A large extent of territory with numerous French inhabitants was liberated. We increased our advance eastwards of the Avesnes-La Capelle road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Thau between Origny and Liart, establishing bridgeheads on the northern bank notwithstanding the enemy's violent resistance.

We border the Meuse from Mezieres to opposite Baselles. We have taken over 2,000 prisoners since yesterday. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

Paris: November 9.—The French

have advanced fifteen kilometers at certain points, capturing prisoners and guns and a considerable quantity of material including several railway trains. Our cavalry have crossed the Belgian frontier and are hustling the enemy rear-guards. We have occupied Glagoon, four miles from Hirson, Anot and St. Michel and are pursuing the enemy beyond those places to the general line of Momignies, the northern edge of St. Michel Forest, Macquenoise and Forges-Philippe.

Further east, after forcing the crossing of the Thau and the Aube, we carried the plateau further north notwithstanding the enemy's resistance. We have advanced considerably beyond Signy-le-Petit and have reached the railway from Mezieres to Hirson. We have surrounded Mezieres and have crossed the Meuse further east.</

Chinese Plan Activities In War Work Campaign

Representatives Of Local Organizations Meet To Discuss Co-operation; Receipts Swept First Day

Mobilization of forces for a comprehensive campaign among the Chinese community, the launching of plans for an entertainment and showing of new Allied war films and the receipt of a flood of cheque-bearing replies to the circulars sent out were the principal points yesterday in the first day of the United War Work campaign here.

Exact figures on the receipts for the day were not available last night but the returns at headquarters alone were \$2,210 while pledges of \$3,000 additional and one gift of G.\$500 were recorded.

Yesterday noon at the Carlton Consul-General Sammons presided over a meeting of about 35 campaign officials and representative citizens and a program of brief rapid-fire talks ensued wherein were stated the hopes and plans of individuals and various organizations interested in the drive.

Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, stated that that organization would subscribe an additional \$2,000 bringing its total up to \$7,000, and Mr. H. E. Gibson announced that the American Club would take a \$1,000 promotion package. Mr. V. Gross, Russian Consul-general, pledged the support of the Russian community.

The gift of G.\$500, which was announced by Mr. Sammons, was made by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Clark, of New York, who are passing through Shanghai.

"I feel that it is merely my duty," Mr. Clark said in making the donation. "If I were at home I should surely do it and there is no reason why I should not do it simply because I am out here."

The idea of a entertainment to be held at one of the local theaters was discussed. It was stated that there is at present available in Shanghai a collection of entirely new and especially fine American and Allied war films of official release and it is the plan to make these the main feature of the affair. The films are issued by the Committee on Public Information and are brought here by Mr. W. D. Hart of the Film Division of that body. The following committee was named to arrange the entertainment: Mr. A. R. Hager, Mr. J. B. Powell, Mr.

HOOVER SENT TO EUROPE TO MAKE RELIEF PLANS

America To Organise Supply
Of Food To Liberated
Areas

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, November 10.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, has been delegated by the Government to take charge of the organization of measures for food relief for the liberated peoples of Europe and to proceed at once to Europe as the Government's special representative for the determination of measures of relief in cooperation with various governments concerned. As the first measure in assisting Belgium, it is necessary to increase immediately the volume of foodstuffs formerly supplied to order to rehabilitate physically the undernourished population.

The Belgian Relief Commission during the last four years has sent to 10,000,000 people in the occupied areas over six hundred cargoes of food, comprising 120,000,000 bushels of breadstuffs, besides 20,000,000 garments, the whole representing an expenditure of nearly \$600,000,000. The support of the commission came from the Belgian, British, French and American Governments, together with public charity. In addition to this \$35,000,000 worth of native production was financed internally in Belgium by the Relief Commission.

The second purpose of Mr. Hoover's mission is to organize and determine the need of foodstuffs for the liberated populations of Southern Europe, the Czecho-Slovaks, Jugos-Slavs, Servians, Rumanians and others.

(French Wireless) Washington, November 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover is soon to go to Europe to direct preparations for feeding the people of redeemed France and Belgium and to aid in preventing starvation in Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

American Crops In 1918 Show Heavy Increase

(American Wireless To Reuter) Washington, November 9.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The summary of the crop report for 1918 says that the rice crop is 15 percent greater than last year. Other crop increases follow: beans, 20 percent; onions, 9 percent; cabbages, 18 percent; apples, 11 percent; sugar beets, 10 percent; sugar cane, 25 percent.

The tobacco crop was 70,000,000 pounds more than last year, which itself set a record.

Mesopotamia Army Gets Congratulations

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 8.—The Press Bureau announces that Mr. E. E. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, has telegraphed to General Marshall, as follows:

"I congratulate you and the army under your command on your signal victory. The war in Mesopotamia has been a war of liberation. Its history is one of ceaseless determination, patient preparation, dashing successes and of persistence which reverses could not affect. The triumph of General Maude's armies has been continued under your leadership and your final success is a fitting climax to the campaigns which have culminated in the rescue of Iraq from the now totally defeated Turk. Officers and men of the Indian army have taken a memorable part in these great achievements."

Cotton Workers To Vote On Strike

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The Cotton Spinners and Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation has decided to hold a ballot among its hundred thousand members on the question of declaring a strike owing to the employers' refusal to grant a forty percent increase of wages. The employers offered an advance of twenty percent.

The manufacturers have refused the cotton weavers' application for a fifty percent advance of wages. The Men's Federation will submit their claim to the Committee on Production.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES TO BE HELD IN ENGLAND

Churches Urged To Be Open
Continuously In Preparation

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 8.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and leaders of Nonconformists have issued a notice to the Clergy suggesting that churches be kept open continuously in preparation for the holding of immediate thanksgiving services when peace is concluded.

Republic Of Galicia Declared In Cracow

(American's Service To Reuter) Washington, November 10.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from Amsterdam says that a message from Cracow announced the formation of a republic under the presidency of Deputy Daszninski.



LAOU-KIU CHWANG & CO.

P. 128 Nanking Road, Shanghai

SILK, SATIN, CREPE, GAUZE,
PONGEE, EMBROIDERY, FURS,
LACE, ETC., ETC.

Drapers, Milliners, Outfitters
and Haberdashers

Telephone: Central 3169

Branch at Tientsin	Our Prices are the lowest in Shanghai	Established in 1857
--------------------------	--	---------------------------

BOLSHEVIK CAUSE MUTINY AT TOMSK

Reaction In Favor Of Bolsheviks
Is Noticeable In Trans-Baikal Region

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, November 10.—A despatch from Tomsk states that a mutiny occurred among the soldiers of the garrison as the result of Bolshevik propaganda and that the mutineers were joined by workmen.

The mutiny was crushed by officer detachments and militia. Three hundred rebels were condemned to be shot. Casualties among the government troops were four officers and two militiamen.

Information from Irkutsk states that a considerable reaction in favor of Bolshevikism is noticeable amongst the agents of the Trans-Baikal railway and workmen in the factories.

A train conveying Bolshevik prisoners from the front in Western Siberia arrived here last night. The prisoners are being taken to Vladivostok, where they will be quartered in barracks on Russian Island.

Vladivostok, November 11.—A telegram received here from Omsk states that the Archangel Government has apprised the All-Russian Government at Omsk that it recognises the supreme authority of the latter and is ready to obey its mandates until the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

A wave of refugees from Russia is flowing into Vladivostok, which is already congested owing to the presence of the foreign military and economic missions and troops. The refugees are arriving in a state of the greatest destitution and are finding temporary accommodation in railway cars. They are being fed by the American Red Cross.

The manufacturers have refused the cotton weavers' application for a fifty percent advance of wages. The Men's Federation will submit their claim to the Committee on Production.

Young Women's Christian Association, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Returned Students' Club, Society for Constructive Endeavor, Y.M.C.A. and Kiangsu Educational Association. Speeches were made by each of the representatives, the principal address being made by Mr. David Yui, who suggested a mass meeting to which prominent Chinese business and professional men and educators should be invited. The idea was adopted and a representative committee named which will meet at the Y.M.C.A. at fifteen today.

A program of activity among the Chinese girls' schools throughout the city was announced by Miss Sawyer, of the Y.W.C.A.

Telegrams from other places indicate that the campaign is getting under way throughout the East. Nanchang and Chefoo report progress and a cable to headquarters from Tokio states that it is hoped to raise over \$100,000 there. Japanese business men having expressed the belief that they can raise that amount alone.

ITALIAN KING VISITS TRENTO

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 8.—King Emmanuel has visited Trento, where he received an ovation.

PASSPORT PHOTOS

Finished in one hour,
or less, if need be.

Burr, Bradbury

PLenty OF PLEASURE

may be obtained just now in the use of an open touring car, while the weather remains warm, BUT the cold winds of winter will soon be here. That is the time to appreciate the

LUXURIOUS COMFORT

1918 Model

1918 Model

CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN

We strongly recommend you to drop in NOW and inspect this beautiful car. We can still sell at the old price, but the next shipment will cost much more.

We have also a CHANDLER 6-Cylinder Coupe.

For prices and full information, apply to

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.

EASTERN GARAGE

STAR GARAGE

Central 1159 and 2711

West 197 and 131

Wedding

Hoh-Chuck

A wedding of considerable interest to both the Chinese and foreign communities took place last evening at 6 o'clock in the home of Mr. S. C. Lin, manager of the Hanyehping Company, when Mr. C. G. Hob, physical director of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and Miss Mary Akval Chuck of Honolulu, were married. The bride is the daughter of a prominent Honolulu businessman and government employee. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. N. Tsu of the Church of Our Savior and was followed by a reception at the Y.M.C.A. which was attended by many friends.

FRENCH LOAN FIGURES

The sum of Frs 350,000 was added to the French Victory Loan yesterday during the short banking hours. The total now stands at Frs 33,985,500. The detailed figures of the campaign at the various banks yesterday noon were:

	Francs
Banque de l'Indo-Chine	22,959,500
Banque Industrielle de Chine	5,610,000
Banque Russo-Asiatique	4,222,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	1,024,000
Bank of China	123,000
Total	33,985,500

Castlewood Wins St. Leger, Other Veterans Show Well

**Winner Of Spring Derby Handily Tak's Classic Event
O First Day's Racing**

Castlewood, Beaconsfield, The Oriole and Castlefield, all veterans, handily won their races yesterday in the first day's program of the Shanghai Race Club Annual Autumn meeting, thus qualifying for the Champions. None of the ponies were hard pressed for honors, Castlewood taking the Shanghai St. Leger despite ten extra pounds, Beaconsfield leading Black Diamond by three lengths in the Fah Wah Stakes, Castlefield beating Silver Streak by the same distance in the Criterion Stakes and The Oriole taking the Autumn Cup from Dainty-sand by two lengths.

Castlewood showed the best of the quartet. The winner of the Spring Derby, with Mr. Vida up, took the day's classic without difficulty, two lengths ahead of Pennynield. The other ponies were lengths behind. Mr. Vida held his pony running easily until three quarters of a mile from the finish when he took the lead, maintaining it to the wire. Pennynield challenged in the stretch but Castlewood was too strong.

Four of the ten races went to dark horses and the dividends were big. When Coronet Dahlia won the first race of the day from a field of 26 starters, including the wild-eyed favorite, Triumph, holders of the Coronet Dahlia win tickets collected \$171.90.

There was nothing startling until the Subscription Griffin Stakes. Scale won and paid \$148.40. Rushlight won the Eclipse Stakes, paying \$148.90, and Mr. Poulsen came home on Liberty Bond in the last race of the afternoon a short head of Doo Bee. The short head made \$89.90 possible for the holders of the Liberty Bond tickets.

Frank Vida was the leading jockey with three firsts, a second and a third in six starts. Mr. John Johnstone rode to two seconds and two thirds.

A cool north wind went against the ponies in the stretch but it was not bothersome. The course was heavy and the times correspondingly slow.

There were but two close races, the first and the last, but Spotted-sand's victory in the third came after a battle in the straight with four other ponies. The great race was staged in the Maiden Stakes event. Spotted-sand, Baby Polly, Bydand, third place winner, Sailor Boy and Whitehaven tore by the man stand abreast. The first named three pulled away when Spotted-sand started the final dash. Mr. Vida's mount winning by two lengths from Baby Polly, Bydand pulling in for third money a length behind Baby Polly.

The first race brought out one of the largest fields in racing history here. Twenty-six starters were sent away and the ponies getting the jump had a tremendous advantage. Mr. Ezra on the favorite Triumph made a great bid for the victory but failed by a half a length to Coronet Dahlia. Niblick was third, a neck behind Triumph.

Liberty Bond's margin of victory in the final race was a short head and Doo Bee's second place came by the same margin over Battersea.

The summary:

1.—The Malo Plate.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Half a mile.

Ibs.

Sir Paul's grey Coronet Dahlia, Mr. C. R. Burkhill...158—1

Mr. Ezra's grey Triumph, Mr.

Ezra...152—2

Robson's grey Niblick, Mr.

Dalgleish...158—3

Also ran: Essex Chief (Mr. Gravidge), Revenge (Mr. Commons), Sandalwood (Mr. Brun), The Swallow (Mr. Hill), Gas Bag (Mr. Crokam), Modesty (Mr. Denunter), Black Jester (Mr. Law), Sir Lameroak (Mr. Heard), Swannee (Mr. Whitamore), Homefield (Mr. Stewart), Leconfield (Mr. Morris), Rocksand (Mr. Rowe), Kowlon (Mr. Willeumier), Wild Night (Mr. Steap), La Veste late Eight (Mr. Moller), Blazhooke (Mr. Springfield), Merryland (Mr. Vida), The Doan (Mr. Landen), Golden Fly (Mr. Schoch), Loofield (Mr. Poulsen), Maybe (Mr. Reid), Angoldane (Mr. Brad Sorenson), Possum (Mr. Peacock).

Won by half length; a neck.—Time, 1.02 2/5.

Par-mutuel, for win, \$171.90; or place, first \$49.30, second \$6.60, third \$21.40.

Members' sweep, first 479, second 337, third 578. Unplaced—495, 91, 35, 560, 480, 482, 32, 206, 570, 429, 108, 389, 492, 406, 94, 50, 531, 316, 563, 593, 88, 194 and 126.

2.—The Criterion Stakes.—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 150. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile.

Ibs.

Mr. Henry Morris' ches.

Castlefield, Mr. Stewart 155—1

John Peel's grey Silver

Streak, Mr. Johnstone...152—2

Suttler's grey Greysand,

Mr. Vida...158—3

Also ran: Blazon (Mr. Willeumier), Grey Goose (Mr. Hill), Fairytight (Mr. Moller), Spaghetti (Mr. Schoch), Modesty Dahlia (Mr. C. R.

Mr. Dalgleish152—2

Burgor's brown Lagoon, Mr. C. R. Burkhill158—2

Also ran: Squeeze Play (Mr. Steap), White Bay (Mr. Moller), Doughboy (Mr. Commons), The Flycatcher (Mr. Hill), Lismore (Mr. Springfield), Bonanza (Mr. Heard), Anan (Mr. Grayrigg), Blankenbergs (Mr. Siffer), Reginstein (Mr. Poulsen), Cornered (Mr. Lanning), Vegaway (Mr. Braad Sorenson), Mono (Mr. Brun), Success (Mr. Ezra), Dun Duke (Mr. Reid), Bythe (Mr. Stewart), Gloom (Mr. Johnstone).

Won by three lengths; four lengths.—Time, 2.11.

Par-mutuel, for win, \$9.30; or place, first \$5.50, second \$5.80, third \$4.10.

Members' sweep, first 118, second 72, third 160. Unplaced—441, 22, 217, 298, 641, 449 and 47.

3.—The Maiden Stakes.—Value, Tls. 500. Second pony, Tls. 200.

Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 5.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Ibs.

Mr. Suttler's spot Spotted-

sand, Mr. Vida155—1

B. D. P. Beeth's skew,

Baby Polly, Mr. Reid...155—2

Messrs. Stephen and Burkhill's grey Bydand, Mr. Willeumier ..152—3

Also ran: Whitehaven (Mr. Commons), Sailor Boy (Mr. Springfield), Big Ben (Mr. Hill), Briggs (Mr. Dalgleish), Mauna Kea (Mr. Lanning), Glenwood (Mr. Ezra), Portobello (Mr. Cameron), Armistice (Mr. Crokam).

Won by two lengths; one length.—Time, 1.36 2/5.

Par-mutuel, for win, \$14.80; for place, \$6.60, \$4.20 and \$1.30.

Members' sweep, first 99; second 592, third 251. Unplaced—268, 297, 612, 230, 424, 598, 28 and 227.

4.—The Fah Wah Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 125.

Third pony, Tls. 100. For all China ponies. Bona fide griffins of this meeting allowed 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and three-quarters.

Ibs.

Mr. Suttler's ches. Castlewood,

Mr. Vida158—1

Baby Polly, Mr. Reid...155—2

Messrs. Stephen and Burkhill's grey Bydand, Mr. Willeumier ..152—3

Also ran: Whitehaven (Mr. Commons), Sailor Boy (Mr. Springfield), Big Ben (Mr. Hill), Briggs (Mr. Dalgleish), Mauna Kea (Mr. Lanning), Glenwood (Mr. Ezra), Portobello (Mr. Cameron), Armistice (Mr. Crokam).

Won by two lengths; one length.—Time, 1.36 2/5.

Par-mutuel, for win, \$14.80; for place, \$6.60, \$4.20 and \$1.30.

Members' sweep, first 99; second 592, third 251. Unplaced—268, 297, 612, 230, 424, 598, 28 and 227.

5.—The Fah Wah Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100.

Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

Ibs.

Mr. Suttler's ches. Castlewood,

Mr. Vida158—1

Baby Polly, Mr. Reid...155—2

Messrs. Stephen and Burkhill's grey Bydand, Mr. Willeumier ..152—3

Also ran: Whitehaven (Mr. Commons), Sailor Boy (Mr. Springfield), Big Ben (Mr. Hill), Briggs (Mr. Dalgleish), Mauna Kea (Mr. Lanning), Glenwood (Mr. Ezra), Portobello (Mr. Cameron), Armistice (Mr. Crokam).

Won by two lengths; one length.—Time, 1.36 2/5.

Par-mutuel, for win, \$14.80; for place, \$6.60, \$4.20 and \$1.30.

Members' sweep, first 99; second 592, third 251. Unplaced—268, 297, 612, 230, 424, 598, 28 and 227.

6.—The Fah Wah Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100.

Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

Ibs.

Mr. Suttler's ches. Castlewood,

Mr. Vida158—1

Baby Polly, Mr. Reid...155—2

Messrs. Stephen and Burkhill's grey Bydand, Mr. Willeumier ..152—3

Also ran: Whitehaven (Mr. Commons), Sailor Boy (Mr. Springfield), Big Ben (Mr. Hill), Briggs (Mr. Dalgleish), Mauna Kea (Mr. Lanning), Glenwood (Mr. Ezra), Portobello (Mr. Cameron), Armistice (Mr. Crokam).

Won by two lengths; one length.—Time, 1.36 2/5.

Par-mutuel, for win, \$14.80; for place, \$6.60, \$4.20 and \$1.30.

Members' sweep, first 99; second 592, third 251. Unplaced—268, 297, 612, 230, 424, 598, 28 and 227.

7.—The Fah Wah Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100.

Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

Ibs.

Mr. Suttler's ches. Castlewood,

Mr. Vida158—1

Baby Polly, Mr. Reid...155—2

Messrs. Stephen and Burkhill's grey Bydand, Mr. Willeumier ..152—3

Also ran: Whitehaven (Mr. Commons), Sailor Boy (Mr. Springfield), Big Ben (Mr. Hill), Briggs (Mr. Dalgleish), Mauna Kea (Mr. Lanning), Glenwood (Mr. Ezra), Portobello (Mr. Cameron), Armistice (Mr. Crokam).

Won by two lengths; one length.—Time, 1.36 2/5.

Par-mutuel, for win, \$14.80; for place, \$6.60, \$4.20 and \$1.30.

Members' sweep, first 99; second 592, third 251. Unplaced—268, 297, 612, 230, 424, 598, 28 and 227.

8.—The Fah Wah Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100.

Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

Ibs.

Mr. Suttler's ches. Castlewood,

Mr. Vida158—1

Baby Polly, Mr. Reid...155—2

Messrs. Stephen and Burkhill's grey Bydand, Mr. Willeumier ..152—3

Also ran: Whitehaven (Mr. Commons), Sailor Boy (Mr. Springfield), Big Ben (Mr. Hill), Briggs (Mr. Dalgleish), Mauna Kea (Mr. Lanning), Glenwood (Mr. Ezra), Portobello (Mr. Cameron), Armistice (Mr. Crokam).

Won by two lengths; one length.—Time, 1.36 2/5.

Par-mutuel, for win, \$14.80; for place, \$6.60, \$4.20 and \$1.30.

Members' sweep, first 99; second 592, third 251. Unplaced—268, 297, 612, 230, 424, 598, 28 and 227.

9.—The Fah Wah Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100.

Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Entrance, Tls. 5.—One mile and a half.

Ibs.

Mr. Suttler's ches. Castlewood,

Mr. Vida158—1

Baby Polly, Mr. Reid...155—2

Messrs. Stephen and Burkhill's grey Bydand, Mr. Willeumier ..152—3

Also ran: Whitehaven (Mr. Commons), Sailor Boy (Mr. Springfield), Big Ben (Mr. Hill), Briggs (Mr. Dalgleish), Mauna Kea (Mr. Lanning), Glenwood (Mr. Ezra), Portobello (Mr. Cameron), Armistice (Mr. Crokam).

Won by two lengths; one length.—Time, 1.36 2/5.

Par-mutuel, for win, \$14.80; for place, \$6.60, \$4.20 and \$1.30.

Members' sweep, first 99; second 592, third 251. Unplaced—268, 297, 612, 230, 424, 598, 28 and 227.

10.—The Fah Wah Stakes.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 1

The China PressPUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Cloudy but rather fine weather. Strong
northerly winds in the south.

THANKS

The late Mr. Ting Chin Tsui's (丁桂生) eldest son, Mason Ting, (丁桂生) and his family wish to express their heartfelt thanks to the many friends of the late Mr. Ting, for their beautiful wreaths and sympathetic expressions of condolence.

20110

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 12, 1918

Victory!

In this moment of overwhelming, God-given victory, the final word coming after midnight, there is only time for these few brief thoughts:

The war ends with the German invaders defeated and driven from French soil in utter rout and panic, beaten at their own game.

The war ends with the German Idea of Life, Humanity, and Civilization destroyed forever.

The war ends with the death of Militarism. Somebody sprung on the stage and struttet his pompos strut and then somebody else pulled the string and Mephistopheles disappeared.

The war ends with the German Government appealing to the Government of the United States to intercede with those nations which the German Government fully attacked, for mercy, and basing the plea on "after a blockade of fifty months," What a tribute to the British navy!

The war ends with the British having fought their way back to fatal Mons, with the Americans in possession of historic Sedan, with the Italians in full occupation of their rightful, reconquered territory, with the Belgians, Servians and Rumanians triumphant at the last, with proud and gallant, never-to-be outfeated France in full assurance of Alsace-Lorraine and much else.

And with the German nation in chains, fighting now at long-last to be free, and, we hope, to be right and honest.

The war ends finally, with the downfall of Autocracy, full brother to Militarism, both of whom have fully proved their menace and futility, and with our seeing at close hand "the Brotherhood of man, the Federation of the World."

A Warning To Chinese
Businessmen

CHINESE businessmen will do well to be warned in time against the pitfalls of a new German trade propaganda which has been launched within the last few days. Local Germans are busy now telling the Chinese that peace has come and that they are prepared to enter into contracts with the Chinese for early delivery of goods at lower prices than it is now possible for Allied belligerents to quote, and that being the case, the Chinese will be well advised to cancel their contracts where possible and to refrain from entering upon others.

This, of course, is plain buncombe but the Chinese have been swallowing German lies for so long that there is a possibility it has become chronic with them. The truth is that for at least a year and probably for a much lengthier period of time the Germans will not be able to deliver goods in China. In the first place, Germany is going to be occupied by Allied troops. Probably her ports, forts, railways and industrial cities will be garrisoned by the Allies.

Also it is practically assured that the German merchant fleet and the German navy will be commanded by the victorious Allies. So that if Germany by some miracle should prove able to resume manufacturing in the near future she would have no ships in which to send her goods abroad. But she won't be able to launch on a new industrial career immediately, nor for some time to come. She has first to undergo political reorganisation and she then will have to try to make some arrangements with the Allies by which they will let her have raw material; for the Allies have practically all that is available.

Again several months must elapse before a peace conference can be assembled and after it meets many more months will be required by the delegates in arriving at their decisions. And all of these decisions will be made by the Allies! They may even decide that Germany shall have no foreign trade at all for a fixed period of time—this in part punishment for Germany's crimes.

This is no time for Chinese businessmen to begin trying to do business with the Germans. If they do they will find themselves left in the lurch and probably with ruin staring them in the face.

The Germans will not do business in China until the Allies permit them to do it. Anyway, we think it is about time the Chinese showed they are intelligent enough to differentiate between plain truth and plain lie.

Von Hanneken Scandal Evokes Caustic Criticism

The following editorial appearing in the Peking and Tientsin Times relative to the attitude of the Chihli provincial officials towards von Hanneken, whose internment took place a few days ago, throws some interesting sidelights on enemy machinations in China and the protection accorded them by the highest officials in the land:

Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, and Yang I-teh, Chihli Police Commissioner, are very anxious to convince the public that they are not pro-German. In interviews granted to the representatives of our morning contemporary both of them deny that they have any connections with, or any sympathy with the Germans. Such a statement was, of course, to be anticipated. One could hardly expect either official, seeing which way the wind is blowing, to declare that he had German sympathies. The question is, what importance is to be attached to their denial? Verbal denials alone fail to carry conviction, unless they are supported by deeds. Do their actions refute the charge that they have been obstructive, not to say hostile, to the Allies, and complacent, if not partial to the enemy?

A translation of the mimeographed version of Yang I-teh's interview with the Allied Consuls on October 5 has now been published locally, so that secrecy regarding its contents need no longer be observed. Before dealing with it we need only remark that enemy subjects were constantly being arrested in Manchuria and Mongolia, traveling on forged passports—Russian and Neutral. Investigations by the Allied authorities led to the belief that these passports were systematically manufactured in certain places in the ex-German Concession in Tientsin.

Inasmuch as the local Chinese authorities showed no disposition to punish the enemy subjects arrested with forged passports in their possession, or to discover the place of manufacture, the Italian, British, American and Russian Consuls decided that the time had come for vigorous action. They called upon Yang I-teh at 10 a.m. on October 5, and, according to his version, asked him "to send detectives with us to some enemy subjects' residences under the Chinese jurisdiction to make a general search." Emphasis was laid upon the necessity of secrecy, and simultaneous action at each of the suspected residences. When one recalls that China is at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany, and that this was essentially a war measure, the request of the Consuls cannot be considered unreasonable. Yang I-teh, however, raised immediate objections to the Consuls' proposal. His first objection was that Colonel Ting was in Peking, and would not be back until next day. The search ought therefore to be postponed until his return. His second objection was that Chinese detectives were paid five hundred dollars for every case in which they could produce evidence, and fined if they failed to do so. His third objection was that people's (the enemy aliens') anger might be aroused, and that he might be held responsible if there were a quarrel with enemy subjects.

The Consuls stated that they would assume full responsibility for "exciting people's anger." Yang's fourth objection was that he could not search anyone's residence without instructions from his Government. His fifth objection was to the presence of foreigners at the proposed search. He proposed that Chinese "in the employment of your Municipal Council go with us secretly and not in uniform." The obvious retort to this was that the presence of foreigners was necessary to determine what was incriminating evidence. The Chinese police not being in a position through their ignorance of foreign languages, to make an effective search. Then Yang I-teh said that although he had "good reason to hope" for the final victory of the Allies he was in a difficult position, and could not act to the best of his knowledge.

The Consuls told him plainly, according to his own version of the interview, which is the only one we have seen, that it appeared that the Chinese Government's orders tended to protect enemy subjects, that they would report the matter to Peking, and then proceeded to recapitulate the various objections he had raised to co-operating with them. Yang I-teh expressed his approval of the proposal that the matter should be referred to Peking, and declared that if the Peking Government gave him instructions to co-operate with the Consuls he would do so. Otherwise he would leave his office rather than do it.

We now pass on to the visit of the Delegate of the Ministry of Interior and the representative of the British Legation, to Tientsin, on October 17, for details of which we have once more to rely upon Yang I-teh's statement. Let us bear in mind that he knew that the question had been referred to Peking, and that he could not but have assumed, therefore, that the visit of the Chinese Delegate and the Assistant Chinese Secretary of the British Legation was the outcome of that step. The Delegate of the Ministry of Interior handed Yang I-teh an order from the Ministry of which the following is a translation:

"In the interest of the public you should ascertain whether or not any of the resident enemy subjects have

been secretly intriguing and search all the suspicious places from time to time. Foreigners have sent to us reports on this matter, and such reports can be of great assistance. At the present time, the enemy subjects residing at Tientsin are numerous. It is quite possible that some of them are disregarding the public welfare in their conduct. Unless their residences and the places which they frequent be particularly inspected and searched, we cannot find the truth. The Chihli Police should therefore send chosen members together with the representatives of the Civil Governor to undertake jointly the task of searching the enemy residences in accordance with the promulgated regulations."

After handing this document to Yang I-teh he communicated to him verbally the instructions of the Ministry to co-operate with the Foreign Consuls in the manner proposed. The instructions to the Police Commissioner to search enemy residences were precise. They emphasised the importance of information received from foreigners. The only point not specifically referred to was the presence of Allied representatives at the search. The verbal instructions of the Chinese Delegate, and the presence of an official of an Allied Legation who had come down from Peking in company with that Delegate, could have left Yang I-teh in no doubt as to what was required.

In consultation with the Civil Governor, however, he devised fresh objections. The order from the Ministry did not specifically refer to the co-operation of foreigners in the search (although it emphasised the value of their assistance), certain enemy residences could not be accounted for (it was never intended to search these particular places), the search if conducted with foreign aid at all, ought to be supervised by Allied representatives, but by a Neutral (China's attitude to the Germans, of course, being one of benevolent neutrality), only China in the service of the foreign

police establishments should be present at the search (their knowledge of German, Dutch, and Russian being invaluable at such a time!), and so on. It was quite clear that Yang I-teh and the Civil Governor were fully determined not to carry out the search in a manner that would prove effective, and the British Legation Representative, finding that his mission to Tientsin had been fruitless, returned to the capital.

That, in brief, is the story of the incident to which we have referred. We ask any impartial reader to say whether it can be pretended that the local officials "had no desire to shield any enemy subjects." We have not seen a copy of the "Regulations Governing Detectives" which Yang I-teh produced to the Consuls, but we simply refuse to believe that no search of enemy residences can be conducted without specific instructions from Peking. If that actually were the case, it is most disquieting. It means that if information were received that the Germans were in possession of bombs with which they intended to destroy Allied property, no search could be made unless Peking issued specific instructions to that effect, which might, as in the present instance, take twelve days to obtain. The search on this occasion was to be not for bombs but for forged passports, which potentiality are quite as dangerous as bombs, as they are being used to enable the Bolshevik plan of suffering business to be run by a labor committee, as it is seen that that plan, if it begins with higher wages, soon ends in unemployment."

In consultation with the Civil Governor, however, he devised fresh objections. The order from the Ministry did not specifically refer to the co-operation of foreigners in the search (although it emphasised the value of their assistance), certain enemy residences could not be accounted for (it was never intended to search these particular places), the search if conducted with foreign aid at all, ought to be supervised by Allied representatives, but by a Neutral (China's attitude to the Germans, of course, being one of benevolent neutrality), only China in the service of the foreign

authorities showed no disposition to punish the enemy subjects arrested with forged passports in their possession, or to discover the place of manufacture, the Italian, British, American and Russian Consuls decided that the time had come for vigorous action. They called upon Yang I-teh at 10 a.m. on October 5, and, according to his version, asked him "to send detectives with us to some enemy subjects' residences under the Chinese jurisdiction to make a general search."

Emphasis was laid upon the necessity of secrecy, and simultaneous action at each of the suspected residences. When one recalls that China is at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany, and that this was essentially a war measure, the request of the Consuls cannot be considered unreasonable. Yang I-teh, however, raised immediate objections to the Consuls' proposal. His first objection was that Colonel Ting was in Peking, and would not be back until next day. The search ought therefore to be postponed until his return. His second objection was that Chinese detectives were paid five hundred dollars for every case in which they could produce evidence, and fined if they failed to do so. His third objection was that people's (the enemy aliens') anger might be aroused, and that he might be held responsible if there were a quarrel with enemy subjects.

The Consuls told him plainly, according to his own version of the interview, which is the only one we have seen, that it appeared that the Chinese Government's orders tended to protect enemy subjects, that they would report the matter to Peking, and then proceeded to recapitulate the various objections he had raised to co-operating with them. Yang I-teh expressed his approval of the proposal that the matter should be referred to Peking, and declared that if the Peking Government gave him instructions to co-operate with the Consuls he would do so. Otherwise he would leave his office rather than do it.

We now pass on to the visit of the Delegate of the Ministry of Interior and the representative of the British Legation, to Tientsin, on October 17, for details of which we have once more to rely upon Yang I-teh's statement. Let us bear in mind that he knew that the question had been referred to Peking, and that he could not but have assumed, therefore, that the visit of the Chinese Delegate and the Assistant Chinese Secretary of the British Legation was the outcome of that step. The Delegate of the Ministry of Interior handed Yang I-teh an order from the Ministry of which the following is a translation:

"In the interest of the public you should ascertain whether or not any of the resident enemy subjects have

been secretly intriguing and search all the suspicious places from time to time. Foreigners have sent to us reports on this matter, and such reports can be of great assistance. At the present time, the enemy subjects residing at Tientsin are numerous. It is quite possible that some of them are disregarding the public welfare in their conduct. Unless their residences and the places which they frequent be particularly inspected and searched, we cannot find the truth. The Chihli Police should therefore send chosen members together with the representatives of the Civil Governor to undertake jointly the task of searching the enemy residences in accordance with the promulgated regulations."

These will be handed back to those former owners.

"In cases where we are not satisfied that the labor interests will be properly safeguarded or the public interests properly served, restoration to private ownership will be gradual."

"In still other cases where debts exist or public money has been put into the enterprise, the Government will retain control, either wholly or in part, compensation being paid where private ownership rights are extinguished."

Question Of Timber Interests

"What of the great timber interest of this part of the world?"

"The financial position of some of the companies, in consequence of disorganisation and the long suspension of their activities, is, I am afraid,

serious. The Government is trying to

coalesce these timber companies into

one big syndicate or trust, so that

we shall be better able to assist them

in creating new business. Note that

we are not in the position of pro-

moting speculations in the arena of

experience, of unprecedented exper-

ience."

"Will the Government safeguard the labor interests by fixing a minimum wage and limiting hours?"

"Not yet. Our efforts will be largely

directed to encouraging and strength-

ening the trade unions as the

medium through which labor can

best make its influence felt. The

working people no longer approve the

Bolshevik plan of suffering business

to be run by a labor committee,

as it is seen that that plan, if

it begins with higher wages, soon

ends in unemployment."

Co-operation As A Solution

So we had come to a crucial question which is of immediate interest to Russia and is of impending inter-

est for the rest of the world—the crucial question of control of labor. How is Russia at the present time, and the rest of the world a little later, to adjust the impious

claims, to reconcile the deep-

rooted antagonisms, of those two

mutually dependent elements in the

social fabric? And having regard to

Tchaikovsky's European status as an

expositor of the principles of co-

operation, it will not be surprising that he

turned to the possibility that in this

connection will be found the key to

unlock civilization's problem.

Having dealt with satisfaction on the multiplication and expansion during recent years of co-operative societies in Russia, the President said:

"Note the importance of the co-

operative movement in creating a

form of capital which is at once dif-

ferent from private capital and State

capital. You well know of the grow-

ing objection to dissipation of profits

of co-operative societies in the form of

little dividends, distributed among

the members, it being preferred that

the custom of the general public

should be accepted and that the

profits should go to swell the financial

resources of the movement, such new resources may properly be called

"public capital."

He went on to rejoice over the fact

that light generating light, the spread

of co-operation in Russia had been

accompanied by the establishment of

educational facilities, not merely day

classes for the young but evening

classes for adults."

"And, why the hell?" I interrupted. "Is not the compulsory elementary education the foremost plank in your democratic platform?"

"Yes, but you must give us time," protested the President. "We have been in executive existence for only four weeks and

Socialists Rule Berlin As Dynasty Abdicates

(Continued from Page 1)

Schleswig-Holstein, saying "our aim is to free the social peoples of the Republic. Questions outside the provincial limit Bill naturally still belong to the Imperial Legislature. We are willing to co-operate with the present powers so long as they submit to our new policy, but we will forcibly put down any resistance."

The Berlin Soviet has also issued a manifesto stating that they will co-operate with the existing authorities as long as they submit to the Soviet. Soviets have been established in numerous other towns. In some cases, including Oldenburg, only part of the garrisons participated.

A soldier, addressing a big demonstration in Bremen, declared that the revolution was necessary in order to secure "a peace of righteousness, otherwise it would be a case of unconditional capitulation."

Soldiers have seized the railway station at Hanover and have formed a Soviet. Up to the present the revolution has almost everywhere been proceeding in an orderly manner, the authorities offering no opposition.

No news has been received regarding the situation among the armies at the front.

Grant Suffrage To Both Sexes

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 9.—A German wireless message states that the Majority Socialists have decided upon equal, direct, secret suffrage and proportional representation for the Reichstag. Both sexes, of over twenty-four years of age, will have a vote.

Amsterdam, November 8.—The German Socialist members of the Reichstag have sent an ultimatum to the Imperial Chancellor stating that the Socialist members will resign from the Government unless the Kaiser and the Crown Prince abdicate.

Copenhagen, November 8.—The Berlin correspondent of the Social Democrats reports that a general railway strike has broken out in Germany. There are 200,000 deserters from the army at present in Berlin.

Amsterdam, November 9.—The Hamburg Echo, which has been rechristened "The Red Flag" reports that ten persons were killed in the fighting at the barracks in the Bundes Strasse. The military headquarters easily fell into the hands of the revolutionaries as the commander and his staff had already quitted Hamburg. The revolutionaries have occupied all stations.

It is reliably reported that owing to the rush on them the Berlin banks have stopped payment.

Amsterdam, November 9.—The police have closed the Independent Socialist headquarters in Berlin and arrested the Secretary and an Independent Socialist editor.

A German official announcement explains that the German courier carrying the text of the armistice conditions was detailed by explosions of ammunition dumps, which he mistook for machine-gun fire.

Officers Dragged From Trains

Amsterdam, November 9.—Soldiers stormed the military trains at Cologne yesterday. Officers were dragged out and disarmed in order to prevent them from going to the front. A procession then marched through the town. All military and civil prisoners have been released.

At Gladbach and Rheydt, soldiers tore the epaulettes off the Captain of the District Command. The disturbances are spreading to the frontier districts. All munitions works in the country are at a standstill.

Socialists Give Ultimatum

Amsterdam, November 8.—The Social Democratic ultimatum with regard to the Kaiser stipulated that he must abdicate by midday on November 8. A later message reported that the time limit had been extended to 6 o'clock in the evening. The ultimatum further demanded the reinforcement of Socialist influence in the Government and the reformation of the Prussian Ministry along the lines of the Reichstag majority parties.

The Vorwärts publishing the ultimatum, said, "peace is assured. In a few hours the armistice will have been concluded."

Copenhagen, November 8.—An authoritative statement from Berlin regarding the situation in the northern German provinces states that disorders have extended further. In Bremen speeches were made in the market place by an Independent Socialist, who was recently released from prison, and some soldiers, de-

manding a Socialistic Republic, the liberation of military prisoners and the opening of civil prisons.

It is reported from Hamburg that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council's Central Bureau has announced that all official military buildings have been occupied and that provisions magazines are guarded. Plunderers will be punished with immediate death. Negotiations with the Senate are proceeding. Railway traffic has been restricted to two trains daily. The leaders of the movement have appealed to the inhabitants to maintain order. According to reports up to the present this is not being done. There have been excesses, and small groups of soldiers have been compelled by the rioters to join them.

Chancellor Is Tailor

Amsterdam, November 9.—Prince Max of Baden will be appointed Regent of the Empire.

Herr Ebert, who has been appointed Imperial Chancellor, is a Socialist and a master tailor of Berlin.

The Berlin Government is despatching persons to various towns to warn the people against Bolshevism and against the upsetting of the food organisation.

These representations have resulted in checking the revolutionary movement in several places.

London, November 9.—A German official wireless message states that the Prince Max of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, has issued the following decree:

The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the Throne. The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser and the renunciation of the Crown Prince to the Throne of the German Empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a Regency have been settled. For the Regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as Imperial Chancellor and he has proposed that a Bill be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a constitutional German National Assembly which will settle finally the future form of government of the German nation and of those peoples desirous of coming within the Empire.

Lack Of Food Caused Rising

London, November 9.—According to a message from The Hague additional causes of the revolt in Germany were the scarcity of food, the harsh treatment of the sailors and the collapse of Germany's military power.

It is reported that nearly the whole German fleet is now affected and it is confirmed that the movement has spread to Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Bremen and Heligoland. Dr. Liebknecht, the well-known Socialist leader, has formed a Soldiers' Council at Bremen.

The news of the revolt caused the greatest excitement in Berlin, where

The military and naval revolt in Germany continues to spread. Soldiers' Councils control some of the most important North Sea and Baltic ports. The movement up to the present has been characterised by an absence of grave disorder and bloodshed, except in Hamburg, from where only meager details have been obtained.

The Kaiser has decided to renounce the throne.

A German wireless message states that in view of the altered Parliamentary situation Prince Max of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, has tendered his resignation which has not yet been accepted.

Council In Bremen

Amsterdam, November 9.—The Weser Zeitung published an agreement between the Bremen Soldiers' Council and the commander of the garrison providing for joint control of the town and for the release of political and military prisoners, also for recognition of the Soldiers' Council as the civil authority.

HONGKONG CELEBRATING

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, November 11.—Following the publication in the Daily Bulletin of Germany's appeal to President Wilson regarding the armistice conditions several mercantile offices displayed national flags. A holiday feeling is prevailing.

THREE BOOKS FOR BUSINESS MEN

Holden's "MONEY AND BANKING" is a 1918, revised edition of this famous work, covering all phases of banking, both American and Foreign. Gold \$5.50—Max \$3.25

Brown's "TYPOGRAPHY OF ADVERTISEMENTS THAT SELL" is of great value to all who are interested in advertising. It offers expert information how to choose and combine type faces for advertising. Gold \$2.50—Max \$2.25

Wilson's "FUNDAMENTALS OF SALESMANSHIP" is of great value to all who are interested in selling. There are chapters on judging human nature, on health character, tact, personal appearance, memory, etc. Gold \$1.50—Max \$1.25

THESE ARE APPLETON BOOKS

CHINSE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,

28 Canton Road — — — Tel. C. 4648 — — — SHANGHAI

"Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF GOODS WITH ADVANCES.

Established 1840.

HEAD OFFICE IN PETEROGRAD

FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Volga, Kama, Oka Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agencies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSSIAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager,

Telephone No. 1478,

1 The Bund,

the police occupy the factories and meetings of the Independent Socialists are prohibited.

Duke Of Brunswick Abdicates

Copenhagen, November 8.—A message from Berlin states that the Duke of Brunswick and his successor have abdicated.

Disturbances At Hanover

Amsterdam, November 8.—Travelers from Germany report that big disturbances have occurred in Hanover. Mutineers took possession of the barracks, disarmed their officers and handcuffed and carried off the Commander of the 7th Army Corps.

Amsterdam, November 8.—The German Secretary of State of the Food Department has issued a proclamation promising early alleviation of the present food shortages. He announces that the conclusion of peace and the raising of the blockade are now close at hand.

Kaiser First Refused

Amsterdam, November 8.—The Lokal Anzeiger states that the Kaiser has refused the Socialist suggestion that he should abdicate voluntarily.

According to the same newspaper, the Kaiser informed the Minister of the Interior that he refused to abdicate at the moment when peace was being concluded, which would mean surrendering Germany to the Entente. His abdication, he said, would produce complete anarchy and an augmentation of Bolsheviks for which he would not assume responsibility.

Amsterdam, November 8.—The Kaiser has returned to Berlin from grand headquarters.

Amsterdam, November 8.—A message from Berlin states that the Commandant of Brandenburg has issued a proclamation prohibiting the projected formation of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils on the Russian model.

Kaiser Changes His Mind

London, November 9.—A German official wireless message states that the Kaiser has decided to renounce the throne.

The military and naval revolt in Germany continues to spread. Soldiers' Councils control some of the most important North Sea and Baltic ports. The movement up to the present has been characterised by an absence of grave disorder and bloodshed, except in Hamburg, from where only meager details have been obtained.

The Kaiser has decided to renounce the throne.

A German wireless message states that in view of the altered Parliamentary situation Prince Max of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, has tendered his resignation which has not yet been accepted.

Council In Bremen

Amsterdam, November 9.—The Weser Zeitung published an agreement between the Bremen Soldiers' Council and the commander of the garrison providing for joint control of the town and for the release of political and military prisoners, also for recognition of the Soldiers' Council as the civil authority.

The Kaiser has decided to renounce the throne.

A German wireless message states that in view of the altered Parliamentary situation Prince Max of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, has tendered his resignation which has not yet been accepted.

HONGKONG CELEBRATING

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, November 11.—Following the publication in the Daily Bulletin of Germany's appeal to President Wilson regarding the armistice conditions several mercantile offices displayed national flags. A holiday feeling is prevailing.

Prince Henry Fired On As He Leaves Kiel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, November 8.—The Schleswig Volksweltzeitung states that Prince Henry of Prussia departed from Kiel. Although his automobile had a red flag and Prince Henry was a red armist, he was recognised and pursued by automobiles with marines, who fired a dozen shots, but apparently the Prince got away.

London, November 8.—The German naval school ship, Schleswig, with 200 cadets and 130 marines on board, has arrived at the Danish harbor of Marstal from Kiel, whence it fled during the revolt.

News Briefs

The attachment recently granted in the case of A. Tapelsky and A. Millikovsky vs. The Manchurian-American Trading Corporation was dissolved by agreement of counsel for both parties in the United States Court for China yesterday.

Carl Henri Maas, German clergyman taken into custody for landing in Shanghai without permission, was before the Mixed Court yesterday. It was shown by the testimony that the prisoner made a profit of about \$1 small money on every dollar's worth of opium dispensed.

The wedding took place yesterday evening of Mr. C. George Hoh, physician director of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and Miss Mary Akwei Chuck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chuck of Honolulu, at the home of Mr. C. F. Lin, East Hanbury Road.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Y.M.C.A. more than 200 guests attended. Mr. and Mrs. Hoh will spend their honeymoon at the West Lake, Hangchow.

A republic has been proclaimed.

ALLIES DELAY ENTRY INTO CONSTANTINOPLE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 8.—The Germans transferred the battle-cruiser Goeben to the Turks. The vessel will be interned in a Turkish port.

Paris, November 9.—Owing to the necessity of careful minesweeping, the Allied fleets will not reach Constantinople for several days.

London, November 8.—In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Jardine, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs stated that some time must elapse before Clause 14 of the Turkish armistice could be fully carried out at Aden, owing to conditions there, but he did not think that there was the slightest danger to the Settlement at Aden.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 9.—Messrs. Montagu's Silver Report says that the state of the market is unchanged, though the recent reduction of insurance rates will doubtless be reflected in the price of silver.

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

(Refracting and Manufacturing TORIC LENSES)

Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

68 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1842

(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

ANTI-OPIUM MEETING HELD

A large and representative audience of Chinese women met at the Young Women's Christian Association Sunday afternoon, to protest against the recent opium deal. Most of the leading schools and churches sent delegates and in the audience were many influential women. The speakers were Mrs. T. C. Chu, who spoke

on the social evils of opium, and Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, who gave a brief history of opium in China.

It was agreed to send a resolution to Peking recording the unanimous protest of the meeting; the resolution was proposed by Mrs. Y. Y. Wong, seconded by Mrs. Nieh, and carried with a rising vote. The meeting closed with the singing of a patriotic hymn.

ANNOUNCEMENT

IMPORTERS

EXPORTERS

GRACE CHINA CO.

Representing and Agents for: Messrs. W. R. GRACE & CO.

OF

New York, San Francisco, Lima, Valparaiso, Buenos Aires and Branch Offices throughout North, Central and South America.

Messrs. GRACE BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

OF

London and Branch Offices throughout Europe and India, wish to announce the opening of a

TEMPORARY OFFICE

18 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

19917

NET U-BOAT HAVOC
3,362,088 TONS

Total Losses Since World War Started 21,404,913 Tons, Construction 14,247,825

TONNAGE SEIZED 3,795,000

United States, With Its New Shipyards, Now Leads World In Construction

Washington, September 21.—Official figures made public today show that during the period from August, 1914, to September, 1918, German submarines sank 7,157,688 dead-weight tons of shipping in excess of the tonnage turned out in that period by the Allied and neutral nations.

That total does not represent the depletion of the fleets at the command of the Allied and neutral nations, however, as 2,795,000 dead-weight tons of enemy ships were seized in the meantime. Actually, the allied and neutral nations on September 1, 1918, had only 3,362,088 less tons of shipping in operation than in August, 1914.

These details of the shipping situation were issued by the United States Shipping Board along with figures to show that, with American and Allied yards under full headway, the danger of the German submarine starving Europe was apparently at an end. The United States has taken the lead of all nations in shipbuilding, and it is expected that within a few months more the submarine losses will have been overcome.

In all, the Allied and neutral nations have lost 21,404,913 dead-weight tons of shipping since the beginning of the war, showing that Germany has maintained an average destruction of about 445,000 dead-weight tons monthly. During the latter months, however, the sinkings have fallen considerably below the average, and Allied construction passed destruction for the first time in May last.

293 Yards, With 1,020 Ways

The United States took the lead in shipbuilding in a very short time. Whereas in August, 1917, there were only sixty-one American shipyards, the nation now has 262, with 1,020 ways, more than double the total of shipyards in the rest of the world. There are now about 386,000 employees in American yards; in July, 1918, there were 50,000.

The statement issued by the Shipping Board says that "within the jurisdiction of the United States Shipping Board at the present time (September 1, 1918) there are 2,182 seagoing vessels, totaling 5,511,917 dead-weight tons. Of those 1,294, totaling 4,502,185 dead-weight tons, fly the American flag. Under charter to the Shipping Board and to American citizens there are 891 foreign vessels, totaling 2,915,510 dead-weight tons."

"At the time the United States entered the war" the statement continues, "the American merchant marine included approximately only 2,750,000 dead-weight tons of sea-

World's Shipping As It Stands At Present

Washington, September 21.—The following table sets forth the "shipping facts" as presented by a statement by the United States Shipping Board:

STATUS OF WORLD TONNAGE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1918
(Germany and Austria excluded.)

	Dead-weight Tons
Total losses (Allied and neutral) August, 1914–September 1, 1918	11,044,913
Total construction (Allied and neutral) August, 1914–September 1, 1918	3,362,088
Total enemy tonnage captured (to end of 1917)	3,795,000
Excess of losses over gains	3,362,088
Estimated normal increase in world's tonnage if war had not occurred (based on rate of increase, 1905–1914)	14,700,000
Net deficit due to war	18,002,033
In August, deliveries to the Shipping Board and other seagoing construction in the United States for private parties passed Allied and neutral destruction for that month. The figures:	
Gross (actual) Tons	
Deliveries to the Shipping Board	244,121
Other construction over 1,000 gross	16,918
Total	261,039
Losses (Allied and neutral)	253,400
America alone surpassed losses for month by	1,630
Note.—World's merchant tonnage, as of June 30, 1914, totaled 49,089,552 gross tons, or roughly 72,634,528 dead-weight tons. (Lloyd's Register.)	

going vessels of over 1,500 dead-weight tons. The expansion of the fleet within the jurisdiction of the Shipping Board has come about for the most part during the last year.

The fleet lists as follows on September 1, 1918:

Num- ber	Dead- weight Tons.
Regualtioned Amer- ican ships	442 2,900,525
Ex-German and ex- Austrian ships	109 644,713
New ships owned by Shipping Board	256 1,465,962
Old lake steamers transferred	31 117,800
American merchant ships not yet re- quisitioned	377 980,453
Dutch steamers re- quisitioned	81 486,943
Foreign ships char- tered to Shipping Board	234 1,268,411
Foreign ships char- tered to American citizens	600 1,707,999
Total	2,182 9,511,913

Expansion Of Merchant Marine

The American merchant marine," says the statement, "is today expanding more rapidly than any other in the world. In August of this year the United States took rank as the leading shipbuilding nation in the world. It now has more shipyards, more shipyards, more shipworkers, more ships under construction, and is building more ships every month than any other country, not exceeding the United Kingdom, hitherto easily the first shipbuilding power. Prior to the war the United States stood a poor third among the shipbuilding nations."

"Since August, 1917, more seagoing tonnage has been launched from American shipyards than was ever launched before in a similar period anywhere. The total, as of September 1, 1918, 574 vessels of 5,917,225 dead-weight tons, is near-

ly four times all the seagoing tonnage (of over 1,500 dead-weight tons) built within the United States in any four pre-war years. The total launcings since the first of the year, 482 vessels, of 2,302,692 dead-weight tons, are more than eight times the seagoing tonnage (of over 1,500 dead-weight tons) produced in this country in any pre-war year."

"In the four pre-war years, 1913–16, according to the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce, this country built 107 seagoing steam vessels of over 1,500 dead-weight tons, totaling 802,037 dead-weight tons. The high mark of pre-war production in the United States of seagoing vessels of over 1,500 dead-weight tons was reached in 1916, when there were built thirty-eight vessels of 285,555 dead-weight tons."

Deliveries In Last Year

"More than 2,000,000 dead-weight tons of new ships have been completed and delivered to the Shipping Board during the past year. The first delivery was made on August 30, 1917, by the Toledo Shipbuilding Co., of Toledo, Ohio. The first million tons of completed ships were obtained in May; the second million in August. The deliveries to the Shipping Board in August broke all world's records in the production of ocean-going tonnage and established the United States as the leading shipbuilding nation of the world. They totaled 349,783 dead-weight tons. Those from American shipyards to the Shipping Board in August totaled 224,150 dead-weight tons, exceeding the previous world's record for one month, which had been made by British shipyards in May, 1913, by 23,689 dead-weight tons. The deliveries to the Shipping Board by American shipyards from August, 1917, to and including August 1, 1918, totaled 327 seagoing vessels of 1,502,675 dead-weight tons. Adding eight vessels of 66,237 dead-weight tons delivered by Japanese shipyards, the grand total of deliveries to the Shipping Board up to September 1, 1918, was 335 vessels of 2,019,622 dead-weight tons."

"The deliveries to the Shipping Board from American shipyards in 1918 to date (September 1) in comparison with the output for the same

period by British shipyards show up as follows:

Month	United States	United Kingdom
January	38,600	37,852
February	123,042	150,057
March	161,226	212,511
April	171,412	169,000
May	254,413	295,511
June	278,193	291,238
July	236,073	312,973
August	224,150	175,019
Total	1,626,552	1,546,161

"To date American shipyards land by 90,651 tons."

"Note.—The foregoing table is in dead-weight tons. The deliveries to the Shipping Board do not embrace all construction in the United States. They deal only with seagoing vessels of over 2,500 dead-weight tons built under requisition or contract for the Shipping Board. The figures of production which properly correspond with those of the British Admiralty are compiled by the Bureau of Navigation, which, like the British, lists all vessels of over 100 gross tons."

Largest Yards In The World

"When the present Shipping Board began its work in August, 1917, there were only sixty-one shipyards in the United States. There were thirty-seven steel shipyards, with 162 ways. About three-quarters of their capacity had been preempted by the naval construction program, while private orders overflowed the remaining ways. In the twenty-four shipyards building ships for the United States Shipping Board in \$10,500,000.

"The records of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation show that there are now approximately 336,000 employees in the shipyards. There were less than 50,000 shipworkers in July, 1916. The weekly pay roll of the shipyards building ships for the United States Shipping Board is \$10,500,000.

"Here is the program of ship construction which the Shipping Board has placed with the rapidly expanding shipyards of the country:

Dead-weight tons	Contract ships total
102	13,212,712
42 concrete ships, total	301,500
402 requisitioned ships	2,790,792
2,623 ships	16,305,004

"The largest shipyards in the world in September, 1918, are those of the United States. The Clyde River in Scotland, historically famous as the greatest of all shipbuilding localities, is already surpassed by two shipbuilding districts on the Pacific Coast—by Delaware River and Newark Bay in the East and by Oakland Harbor and Puget Sound in the West. One yard, Hog Island, on the Delaware, is equipped to produce more tonnage annually than the pre-war output of all the

shipyards of the world."

The Chinese Benevolent Association
271-6 Boulevard des Deux Repubiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorization of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among \$60,000 successive numbers in full view of the ticket reserves to itself the right to all December, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$6.00, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Humanitarian Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets \$6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$50,000
2 Second Prize	10,000
3 Third Prize	5,000
4 Fourth Prizes	\$2,000 each
5 Fifth Prizes	1,000
6 Sixth Prizes	500
10 Seventh Prizes	100
20 Eighth Prizes	50
50 Ninth Prizes	40
100 Tenth Prizes	20
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	300
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	150
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	100
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	18
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	15
499 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12
998 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10
Total	\$125,735

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers. All prizes won will be given at the office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZHAIKOU—"DOWN"		MAIN LINE.		ZHAIKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"	
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast
Shanghai North	dep.	7.26	9.00	10.00	14.50
Jiaoshan	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.25	15.05
Suzhou	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.36	15.18
Lugou Jiaochang	dep.	8.16	9.40	10.53	15.20
Zhaikou	arr.	8.59	10.25	11.35	16.00
Kunming	arr.	9.45	11.10	12.25	16

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 11, 1918.
Money And Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate.

at 5/- = Tls. 4.00
G. exch. 73.4 = Mex. 5.40

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.

at 119 = Tls. 54.03
G. exch. 73.4 = Mex. 51.48

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.875

Shai Gold Bars: 97.8 taus. Tls. 266

Copper Cash per tael 17.00

Native Interest Tls. 1.15

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 49.1d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 26.04

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.75

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/-

London Demand 5/-

India T.T. 333

Paris T.T. 650

Paris Demand 655

New York T.T. 119

New York Demand 1191

Hongkong T.T. 66

Japan T.T. 452

Batavia T.T. 2771

Singapore T.T. 462

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 5/1

London 4 m/s. Cds. 5/2

London 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2

London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/3

London 8 m/s. Docy. 5/3

Paris 4 m/s. 651

New York 6/d. Docy. 1291

New York 4 m/s. 1231

Bubbles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate

For Roubles

Roubles 1.100 Tls. 100

Roubles 100 Mex. \$12.25

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

HK. Tls. 3.41 9/5/18 11

" 1 0 1.50 Mex. 1.50

" 1 0 674 France 7.51

" 0.73 0 1223 Gold 51

" 1 0 441 Yen 2.48

" 1 0 15 Rupees 4.30

" 1 0 0 Roubles

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 11, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official Kungyik Cottons Tls. 18.00

Cult's Dairy Tls. 10.25

Unofficial Langkao Tls. 20.75 December

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, November 11, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial Langkao Tls. 21.00 December

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 7.—Today's Cotton prices were:

Good middling Texas 1½ inch staple spot: 23.56d.

November: 24.67d.

December: 25.07d.

Singapore Rubber Auction

[From The Washington Star]
Following were the prices realized at our Auction this week:

Singapore per lb. Cents.

Sheet: Smoked Fine Ribbed 57.53d

Smoked Good Ribbed 53.40d

Smoked Fine Plain Nil

Smoked Good Plain 40.35

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed Nil

Unsmoked Good Ribbed Nil

Unsmoked Fine Plain Nil

Unsmoked Good Plain Nil

Cupwashing 27

Crepe: Fine Pale Thin 58.54

Good Pale Thin 53.38d

Good Pale Blanket 41.37

Good Brown Blanket 30.24

Fine Brown 27.03

Good Brown 22.24

Good Dark 25.19

Barkly 20.41

Scrap: Virgin and Pressed 20.17

Loose 21.17

London quotations: Fine Pale Crepe 28.54d.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 41d.

Catalogued for sale 2,062,217 lbs.

(about 1,387 tons).

Sold 2,178,126 lbs. (about 972 tons).

After a few days of uncertainty, when only few transactions were put through at fluctuating prices, our auction started yesterday morning with a rather firm demand for nearly all grades. Some of the American manufacturers were in the market, but most of the buying was in the hands of dealers.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold yesterday morning up to 55 cents, but advanced to 67 cents in the afternoon, the average for the day being about 58 cents.

Fine Pale Crepe sold throughout the day between 55 and 58 cents, one lot obtaining 59 cents. The average was about 57 cents.

The top-prices mark a decline on the week of 1 cent for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet, while Fine Pale Crepe is unchanged.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe met with a fair demand at about last week's prices.

A few lots of Plain Smoked Sheet were sold, while no lot of Unsmoked Sheet changed hands at the auction.

Middle and lower Crepes were well competed for, and the average prices show hardly any change on the week. Scrap was wanted at the above prices.

Owing to the large quantity of rubber offered for sale, the auction was continued this morning and lasted throughout the day. The market was slightly easier, the average prices for the Standard grades being about 1 cent below yesterday's. There was, however, a good demand at the lower level, and the tendency is steady.

MURRAY AND MASON, Singapore, October 23 and 24, 1918.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, November 5.—Today's Silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49.1d. steady.

Previous quotations, November 4:

Bar Silver Spot: 49.1d. steady.

November 3:

Bar Silver Spot: 49.1d. steady.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, November 7.—According to returns the Bank of England Rate of Discount is 5 percent and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, 17 percent.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 7.—Today's Cotton prices were:

Good middling Texas 1½ inch staple spot: 23.56d.

November: 24.67d.

December: 25.07d.

January: 25.50d.

February: 25.50d.

March: 25.50d.

April: 25.50d.

May: 25.50d.

June: 25.50d.

July: 25.50d.

August: 25.50d.

September: 25.50d.

October: 25.50d.

November: 25.50d.

December: 25.50d.

January: 25.50d.

February: 25.50d.

March: 25.50d.

April: 25.50d.

May: 25.50d.

June: 25.50d.

July: 25.50d.

August: 25.50d.

September: 25.50d.

October: 25.50d.

November: 25.50d.

December: 25.50d.

January: 25.50d.

February: 25.50d.

March: 25.50d.

April: 25.50d.

May: 25.50d.

June: 25.50d.

July: 25.50d.

August: 25.50d.

September: 25.50d.

October: 25.50d.

November: 25.50d.

December: 25.50d.

January: 25.50d.

February: 25.50d.

March: 25.50d.

April: 25.50d.

May: 25.50d.

June: 25.50d.

July: 25.50d.

August: 25.50d.

September: 25.50d.

October: 25.50d.

November: 25.50d.

December: 25.50d.

January: 25.50d.

February: 25.50d.

March: 25.50d.

April: 25.50d.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.

Capital £1,290,000 Reserve Fund 2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,290,000

Head Office: 33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Duncan Carmichael, T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred D'Eath, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gouchen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Jiddo* Puket Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Johor Rangoon

Bombay Koho Salgon

Calcutta Kuala-Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Singapore

Colombo Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Tientsin

Hankow Nagaoka Taiping

Hanoi New York Yokohama

Hollo Peking

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Subscriptions for the

VICTORY FRENCH WAR LOAN
received by

Banque de l'Indo-Chine
29 The Bund
at preferential exchange
facilities granted on application

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frances 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS,
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Hanoi, and Yunnan.

RANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

London City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In New-York: Redmon & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana

Crediti Italiani

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 or \$2,15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,290,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hom. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman,

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy

Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

C. G. Gobby Esq.

Hom. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Part Esq.

W. L. Pathenon Esq.

J. A. Plummer Esq.

Hongkong—N. J. Smart.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Penang

Bangkok Johore Rangoon

Batavia Koho Salgon

Bombay Kuala-Lumpur S. Francisco

Calcutta London Tientsin

Canton Lyons Singapore

Colombo Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Tientsin

Hankow Nagaoka Taiping

Hanoi New York Yokohama

Hollo Peking

London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

C. Coo Newchwang Tientsin

Dai'en Nikolayevsk Vladivostok

Haffan O/Amur Tokohama

Hankow

31 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russo-Soviet Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China, Japan and India.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

C. Coo Newchwang Tientsin

Dai'en Nikolayevsk Vladivostok

Haffan O/Amur Tokohama

Hankow

31 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russo-Soviet Exchange.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China, Japan and India.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

C. Coo Newchwang Tientsin

Dai'en Nikolayevsk Vladivostok

Haffan O/Amur Tokohama

Hankow

31 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russo-Soviet Exchange.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1912)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-Up Capital \$12,279,800.00

Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.60

Special Reserve Fund \$1,893,933.65

Head Office: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Tsingtao Hankow

Chanchun Wuhu Ichang

Antung Ankang Nanchang

Dai'en Jiangxi Nanchang

Mukden Ningpo Koukiang

Newchwang Nanjing Foochow

Harbin Chinkiang Amoy

Kirin Hsuehchow Canton

Taiwan Soochow Hongkong

Wusih Swatow

Tsingtao Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANOW ROAD

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits of the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Deposits of the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

FUTURE SAILINGS

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 12	—	Vancouver	St. Pierre Dollar	Br. R. D. Co.
Nov. 12	—	San Francisco	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. Co.
Nov. 12	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 12	—	Tacoma, etc.	China Maru	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 12	—	San Francisco	Altai Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Nov. 12	—	Seattle, etc.	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 12	—	San Francisco	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	Seattle, etc.	Colombia	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 12	—	San Francisco	Belle Dollar	Br. R. D. Co.
Nov. 12	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Nov. 12	—	Seattle, etc.	Pushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 12	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov. 12	—	Meiji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	Nagasaki	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kamano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	Nagasaki	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	Nagasaki	Okiguro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov. 12	—	Port Said, etc.	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M.
Nov. 12	—	London, etc.	Shimoda Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	London, etc.	Aki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov. 12	12.00	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 12	2.00	Hongkong & Canton	Kiangtung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 12	4.00	Ningpo	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 12	noon	Swatow	Quon	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 12	4.00	Ningpo	Wingchow	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 12	4.00	Ningpo	Ninghsia	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 12	—	D.L. Swatow	Hsinpo	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 12	—	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suyang	Am. P.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 12	—	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov. 12	1.00	W wet, Chefoo & Tsain	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 12	4.00*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 12	—	Chefoo & Tsientin	Hsiungmu	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 12	—	Newchwang	Toosan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 12	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	Wladivostock	Simbriek	Rus. R.V.P.
Nov. 12	4.00	Wladivostock	Tsingtau	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 12	—	W wet, Chefoo & Tsain	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 12	7.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Luoyang	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov. 12	1.00	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 12	4.00*	Hankow, etc.	Luoyent	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 12	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Wooching	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Kweiloo	Chl. U.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Luihung	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. Co.
Nov. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Yekishin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Nov. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Futami Maru	Jap. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 12	—	Hankow, etc.	Reikzan Maru	Jap. J. M. & Co.

S.A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 11	—	Ningpo	Br. R. & S.
Nov. 11	—	Ningpo	Chl. N.S.S. Co.
Nov. 11	—	Hankow	Chl. N.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	Hankow	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	Hankow	Am. Socony.
Nov. 11	—	Hankow	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 11	—	Hankow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 11	—	Wenchow	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	Cruise	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	Dulny	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	Tsingtao	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	Japan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	Japan	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

Departures

Out	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 9	—	San Francisco	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 10	—	Chefoo & Tsientin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 10	—	Kobe	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 10	—	Hongkong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 10	—	D.L.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 10	—	Swatow & Hongkong	Br. R. D. Co.
Nov. 10	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	Ningpo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 11	—	Ningpo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, November 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tschang Maru, Captain J. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Leongtung, tons 3,525, Capt. Findlater will leave on Tuesday, November 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. (Passenger Telephone No. 240.) Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Leongtung, tons 3,525, Capt. Findlater will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Woosung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, November 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

For Southern Ports

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. WENCHOW.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. H. Davis, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, November 13, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Raifong, Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, November 13, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain C. W. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, November 12, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

(For Liverpool).

	Tons
SHIJDZUOKA MARU	12,500
AKI MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

	Tons
SUWA MARU	21,000
FUSHIMI MARU	12,500

Capt. T. Irima, Dec. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000
KOKURA MARU	5,000
YAMASHIMA MARU	7,000

Capt. M. Taniguchi, Nov. 22

Capt. G. Ohta, Nov. 15

Capt. Y. Nakajima, Nov. 19

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

	Tons
OMI MARU	7,000
KUMANO MARU	9,500
YAWATA MARU	7,000

Capt. M. Machida, Nov. 13

Capt. S. Saito, Nov. 16

Capt. S. Takano, Nov. 22

FOR JAPAN

	Tons
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500

Capt. K. Okamoto, Nov. 12

KOBE TO SEATTLE

	Tons
ATSUTA MARU	18,000

Capt. K. Inatsu, Nov. 25

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons
KASHIMA MARU	19,000
KAISHIMA MARU	19,000

Capt. Y. Tozawa, Dec. 6

Capt. Y. Tozawa, March 5

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000

Nov. 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons
KITANO MARU	16,000
TANGO MARU	14,000
NGKKO MARU	10,000

Nov. 20

Dec. —

January

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight,

1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Local	Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Muksien Line	Local	Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Muksien Line
B. S.	B. S.	I.		dep. Peking arr. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central dep. Tianshan dep. Tianshan dep. Tianshan	B. S.	B. S.	B. S.	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central dep. Tianshan	
101	101	—	0	122 10 1850 1950 1920	2	4	102	102	122 10 1850 1950 1920
2025	2025	—	0	1935 1700 720	3	5	103	103	1935 1700 720
2345	2345	—	84	1938 1683 710	4	6	104	104	1938 1683 710
2350	2350	—	84	1939 1695 700	5	7	105	105	1939 1695 700
090	090	—	60	1940 1695 700	6	8	106	106	1940 1695 700
1900	1900	—	60	1941 1695 700	7	9	107	107	1941 1695 700
7	7	—	220	1942 1695 700	8	10	108	108	1942 1695 700
8	8	—	220	1943 1695 700	9	11	109	109	1943 1695 700
1019	1019	—	220	1944 1695 700	10	12	110	110	1944 1695 700
1205	1205	—	220	1945 1695 700	11	13	111	111	1945 1695 700
1300	1300	—	78	1946 1695 700	12	14	112	112	1946 1695 700
1315	1315	—	78	1947 1695 700	13	15	113	113	1947 1695 700
1350	1350	—	78	1948 1695 700	14	16	114	114	1948 1695 700
1457	1457	—	148	1949 1695 700	15	17	115	115	1949 1695 700
1801	1801	—	148	1950 1695 700	16	18	116	116	1950 1695 700
7	7	—	220	1951 1695 700	17	19	117	117	1951 1695 700
8	8	—	220	1952 1695 700	18	20	118	118	1952 1695 700
1019	1019	—	220	1953 1695 700	19	21	119	119	1953 1695 700
1205	1205	—	220	1954 1695 700	20	22	120	120	1954 1695 700
1300	1300	—	220	1955 1695 700	21	23	121	121	1955 1695 700
1315	1315	—	220	1956 1695 700	22	24	122	122	1956 1695 700
1350	1350	—	220	1957 1695 700	23	25	123	123	1957 1695 700
1457	1457	—	220	1958 1695 700	24	26	124	124	1958 1695 700
1801	1801	—	220	1959 1695 700	25	27	125	125	1959 1695 700
7	7	—	220	1960 1695 700	26	28	126	126	1960 1695 700
8	8	—	220	1961 1695 700	27	29	127	127	1961 1695 700
1019	1019	—	220	1962 1695 700	28	30	128	128	1962 1695 700
1205	1205	—	220	1963 1695 700	29	31	129	129	1963 1695 700
1300	1300	—	220	1964 1695 700	30	32	130	130	1964 1695 700
1315	1315	—	220	1965 1695 700	31	33	131	131	1965 1695 700
1350	1350	—	220	1966 1695 700	32	34	132	132	1966 1695 700
1457	1457	—	220	1967 1695 700	33	35	133	133	1967 1695 700
1801	1801	—	220	1968 1695 700	34	36	134	134	1968 1695 700
7	7	—	220	1969 1695 700	35	37	135	135	1969 1695 700
8	8	—	220	1970 1695 700	36	38	136	136	1970 1695 700
1019	1019	—	220	1971 1695 700	37	39	137	137	1971 1695 700
1205	1205	—	220	1972 1695 700	38	40	138	138	1972 1695 700
1300	1300	—	220	1973 1695 700	39	41	139	139	1973 1695 700
1315	1315	—	220	1974 1695 700	40	42	140	140	1974 1695 700
1350	1350	—	220	1975 1695 700	41	43	141	141	1975 1695 700
1457	1457	—	220	1976 1695 700	42	44	142	142	1976 1695 700
1801	1801	—	220	1977 1695					

Business and Official Notices



Notice to Exporters of Silk Waste

This Consulate-General is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that all outstanding licenses for the importation into the United States of SILK WASTE have been revoked as to ocean shipments made after September 19, 1918.

Hereafter no licenses will be issued for the importation of Silk Waste except upon receipt from the importer of an option to the United States Government for the purchase of same at a price of a percent above the cost at the port of shipment as shown by the Consular Invoice, including all charges except prepaid freight and prepaid insurance.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul General,
Shanghai, China, Nov. 8, 1918.

20099

GOLDEN TONIC or NERVE INVIGORATOR

A combination of the popular Quinine and Iron Tonic, with Phosphorus. It just seems to supply the necessary stimulus that residence in the East takes out of one.

For Nervous Debility, Weakness, want of Appetite and as a general strengthener and builder up of the system.

\$1.00 a bottle

MACTAVISH AND CO., LTD.
Chemists
Opposite the GARDEN BRIDGE

NOTICE

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist for diseases and operations of throat, nose and ears has resumed his consultation hours from 2-4 p.m. 103 Szechuan Road.

19090

AMERICAN CLUB

The drawing of the above Non-Selling Champion Sweepstakes will take place at 6 p.m. to-day.

W. A. ADAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

20107

The Au Chak Man Memorial Shanghai Sanitarium and Red Cross General Hospital

ANNOUNCES TO THE PUBLIC
The opening of the Red Cross General Hospital, at No. 263 Siccawei Road as a Sanitarium-Hospital under the management of the Shanghai Sanitarium Medical Staff, formerly located at 162a Bubbling Well Road.

For Gentlemen. Price \$6 each
For Ladies....Price \$3 each.
Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only:-

"Season" Tickets, covering the two Official Race Days as well as the "Off" Day:-

For Gentlemen. Price \$6 each
For Ladies....Price \$3 each.

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only:-

For Gentlemen. Price \$6 each
For Ladies....Price \$3 each.

Tickets and Tents for Members and Grand Stand Ticket Holders will be served in the Coffee Room.

Tiffin Tickets. Price \$2 each.

Ten Tickets. Price 50 cents each.

The Public Band will be in attendance.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

20117

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN—PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 282.

Ferry Service Between Pukow and Nanking (183/5)

The public are hereby notified that this Administration, regardless of expense, has secured an up-to-date and commodious steamer, named "LING YUN," to ply between Pukow and Nanking. The vessel is thoroughly equipped with every modern facility for the comfort and safety of passengers.

The above steamer will be put on service on and from the 11th November, 1918.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, 6th November, 1918.

20100

U.S.A. CONNECTIONS

Do you want excellent connections in the United States?

Representative of large Export and Import House of Chicago will shortly be in Shanghai. Communicate with him if interested in the export of Chinese Products and the import of American manufactures.

Address: L. L. MAYER, % The China Press, Shanghai

20092

BILL SMITH

It may be
that there
are products
superior to
Elephant
Head French
Peppermint,
but they are
not to be
procured on
this market.



ASK BILL!

WANTED

American Wheel-barrows with Metal Trays. Please offer, stating lowest price, size and quantity available, to Box No. 222 care of office of this paper.

"NATIONAL"

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 63 in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models, in fact, a great little-machine.

Two color ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.



MEXICAN DOLLARS

75⁰⁰
Complete
With Leatherette
Carrying Case

Be Sure You Get The New Model No. 3

Phone Central 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone Central 4778

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Phone Central 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Phone Central 4778

Stewart Motor-Driven

WARNING SIGNAL



Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm, elbow or finger.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, OPPOSITE RACE COURSE

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3326

RUBBER ESTATE FOR SALE

Three hours sail from Singapore Island. Healthy

district. Acreage 441. Planted 292,

1910 -	- - - - -	55.5 acres
1911 -	- - - - -	94 "
1912 -	- - - - -	21.5 "
1913 -	- - - - -	44 "
1916 -	- - - - -	18.5 "
1917 -	- - - - -	58.5 "

292 acres

Price £12,000 or nearest offer. Write to H. F. CLIFTON SMITH, Winchester House, Singapore.

20118

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 13

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 10

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsay Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back
(with bathrooms and verandah), to let.
Good table.
Telephone North 422.

20108 N. 17

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, with general engineering knowledge, six years' experience in China, seeks position as salesman or office assistant. Please apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

20108 N. 17

WANTED, responsible position by well-qualified British engineer, with B. of T. certificate and U. S. A. Stationery Engineers' license. Has had extensive land and marine experience. Please refer to Box No. 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

20099 N. 14

PRACTICAL ENGINEER, good mechanic, capable of getting results, desires position at once. Please apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

20108 N. 17

WANTED, responsible position by well-qualified British engineer with B. of T. certificate and U. S. A. Stationery Engineers' license. Has had extensive and marine experience. Please refer to Box No. 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

20099 N. 12

WANTED: steady young Portuguese, 28, executive ability, excellent accountant, able correspondent, familiar with all modern business methods, would like position where merit and industry will be rewarded by advancement. At present working in an important firm in Canton. Reply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.

20048

EXPERIENCED Accountant, with sound knowledge of general office work, seeks position. Outport preferred. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.

20046 N. 12

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished, a small house or flat in good location. Occupation about December 1st. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

20067 N. 15

TO LET, two large unfurnished attic rooms, with bathroom attached. Also small attics. In British home. 12a Quinsay Gardens.

20112 N. 17

A NICE furnished room to let, with bathroom attached, with or without board, gas heating, telephone; in a private family. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

20055

LOST OR STOLEN

POLICE DOG lost from 503 Avenue Joffre, Monday morning. Reward. A. A. Brady, 503 Avenue Joffre, Tel. West 18.

20115 N. 14

MISCELLANEOUS

TWO gentlemen invited to join a third in well-equipped house in good location. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

20042 N. 12

EDUCATIONAL

DANISH gentleman desires lessons in French. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

20112 N. 14

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consultative, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P. D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

20066

WANTED to buy: Large foreign residence in the Western district, five to six bedrooms. Price from 25,000 to 40,000 Taels. Apply to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

20066

WANTED to purchase, in the French concession, a foreign residence with garage and tennis lawn. Reply with full particulars, to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.

20067